

# DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ON WORK OF NATO MINISTERIAL MEETING

HK071103 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 81 p 7

[Newsletter from Brussels by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xin Shufan [6580 2885 5603]: "Soviet Threat and the Spring Meeting of NATO"]

[Text] NATO's highest policymaking body holds a regular meeting every spring. This year, the spring ministerial council is meeting in Rome from 4 to 5 May. The Defense Planning Committee meeting will take place in Brussels from 12 to 13 May.

At this council meeting, in which foreign ministers of 15 NATO countries are participating, the topics for discussion include East-West relations, the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, major problems in the Middle East and southwest Asia and other problems which concern the interests of the West. The participating countries are expected to reach further compromises, to seek common viewpoints and to suggest appropriate policies to tackle these problems.

The ministerial council meeting this spring is different from the previous one. It is being held at a time when the Soviet Union has occupied Afghanistan for a long period of time, strengthened its armed forces around Poland and posed an increasingly great menace to the West and when East-West relations are strained. This is also the first high-level meeting since the Reagan administration took office. Observers in Brussels hold that although this spring ministerial council meeting is a regular meeting, it could be of "particular significance to NATO's policies in the coming 4 years."

People have noticed that diplomatic activities between the United States and Western Europe have been particularly frequent since 1981. The prime ministers of Britain and Holland and foreign ministers of Italy, France and West Germany have visited the United States while Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, and Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, have visited Western Europe. After last month's meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns visited the United States. The frequent contacts among the NATO member countries over the past 2 to 3 months have been rather uncommon in recent years. This is not without reason.

On the one hand, the Soviet Union has greatly increased its military strength in Western Europe since the 1970's. Since it has deployed a large number of SS-20 missiles which can reach every corner of Western Europe, not only has Western Europe's conventional military strength become inferior to that of the Soviet Union, but even the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" "has a loophole." The West is anxious about this. On the other hand, in the past, the United States has not adequately consulted with its West European allies. This has resulted in obvious conflicts between the two sides of the Atlantic. Thus, now that a new U.S. administration has assumed office, all West European countries as well as the United States hope to change this situation so that they can make concerted efforts to counter the Soviet challenge and threat.

As soon as Reagan assumed office, he promised to "make America great again" and to enhance America's strength. Moreover, he promised to consult with the U.S. allies before making decisions on major political and military questions. He also promised to respect the West European allies. These promises brought some comfort to West European countries. Events over the past months show that their relations have really improved. The media in Brussels hold that the "United States is now paying more attention to consultations with its European allies" and that "the Reagan administration has begun to adopt clear-cut and coordinated foreign and military policies."



Having completed his tour of five West European countries, Haig said that "the unity and cooperation between the United States and its allies have never been so good in the past 10 years." Undoubtedly, this has helped create a pleasant atmosphere for the opening of the NATO meeting.

With the regard to the major issue of European-based nuclear weapons, the United States and some West European countries are reported to have adopted a similar stand, except for some slight differences. Judging from their official statements, the United States and the main West European countries share some views. Both sides of the Atlantic hold that in view of the imbalance between Western and Eastern Europe in nuclear strength, they cannot accept the proposal which the Soviet Union put forth in February 1981 that European-based medium-range nuclear missiles be "frozen." Instead, they wish to go ahead with the "double decision" put forth by NATO's winter ministerial council meeting in December 1979. That is to say, they wish to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles and at the same time start negotiations with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons based in Europe. The recent meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Committee has reaffirmed this stand. Some high-ranking officials of the United States have also reiterated that it is still Washington's official stand to respect NATO's "double decision."

At present, the focal point of NATO's discussion is when the United States and the Soviet Union should start negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons based in Europe rather than whether the "double decision" should be implemented. Some U.S. officials have revealed that the Americans and Europeans are divided in opinion on the date for the arms talks and on the emphasis of the plans regarding nuclear missile deployment. The Europeans hope to make a clear-cut plan regarding the date for the negotiations. They understand that such negotiations will not produce any immediate results. However, by starting negotiations before the deployment of new missiles, they will be able to reduce the pressure exerted by their opponents at home. The United States has a good understanding of this point. It has told the West European countries that it is willing to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union, but that time is not yet ripe. However, on the eve of NATO's council meeting, U.S. newspapers revealed that the U.S. Government has tentatively decided to resume talks with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles based in Europe by the end of this year and to consult with the Soviet Union on this question before such talks are held. It seems that the United States and its allies would, at this meeting, reach an agreement on the major issues of principle in order to demonstrate NATO's unity. They would leave the specific questions, including the date for the arms talks, and solve them gradually in the future.

U.S. ORDERS CLOSING OF LIBYAN EMBASSY 6 MAY

OW070752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--The United States yesterday ordered Libya to close its embassy and withdraw all its diplomatic personnel within five days, according to a UPI report from Washington. American firms operating in Libya have been informed to "draw down their personnel," said department spokesman Dean Fischer. The action fell one step short of a break in diplomatic relations. The United States has no diplomatic mission in Tripoli--it was sacked and burned in May 1980.

Fischer refused to specify what caused the U.S. to take the present moves. He said, however, "From the first days of the administration, both the President and Secretary Haig have made known their very real concern about a wide range of Libyan provocations and misconduct, including support for international terrorism."

He also said that the conduct by the people's bureau in Washington runs "contrary to internationally accepted standards of diplomatic behavior."

U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS, SOVIETS, DETENTE

OW070520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 4 May 81

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Chenxi: "Alarm Bells Are Reverberating on Both Sides of the Atlantic"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Alarm bells are indeed reverberating on both sides of the Atlantic. U.S.-European relations are far from smooth and have caused others to begin to worry. Many people are keenly aware of this fact.

There is little doubt of the sincerity of efforts by both the United States and Europe toward maintaining unity. But these efforts have failed to prevent their differences on certain issues from showing. The major difference lies in their policy toward the Soviet Union, and their attitude toward "detente" seems to be at the heart of the matter. Americans generally feel "they are being cheated" by "detente." In the superpowers' global strategic contention and arms race, "detente" has held up the United States for nearly 10 years. But the Europeans hold a somewhat different view toward "detente": Since they themselves and that "big community" are close neighbors, "detente" will not only help them to relax and bring them some economic benefits, but it is also conducive to infiltration. A public opinion poll conducted in France not long ago showed that 67 percent of Germans and 52 percent of Frenchmen advocated "detente" with the Soviet Union, while only 43 percent of Americans supported "detente."

Other issues causing differences of opinion between the Western allies are defense policy and arms control, which are closely related to "detente." While busily arming itself, the United States also asks its European allies to make corresponding efforts. But with an economic crisis looming large, most West European nations obviously do not want to comply. With the exception of Britain, almost no other West European ally is seriously carrying out the NATO-formulated plans for nuclear modernization and for augmenting their defense expenses by 3 percent. Recently, while Reagan suggested substantial increases in defense expenditures and arms production, West Germany slashed its future arms production plans and reduced its defense expenditure from 18 to 16 percent of the federal budget. Belgium and Italy also want to make similar reductions. The plan for deploying U.S.-made Pershing-1 medium-range guided missiles and cruise missiles in Europe has also encountered numerous obstacles. West Germany still objects to the unilateral deployment of these missiles in West Germany alone, while other nations totally object to their deployment. The fact that the West European allies want the protection of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" on the one hand while rejecting any obligations on the other, has irked the United States.

On many questions concerning relations among the Third World and the East and West, differences between the United States and Europe are inevitable. They have been unanimous in denouncing the Soviet Union's aggression against Afghanistan and the Soviet threat to Poland. But they have used different methods to deal with the Soviet Union. On the issues of the Middle East and El Salvador, Europe and the United States also hold different views.

There are many reasons for these differences. First, the balance of military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union has become unfavorable for the United States. This change has placed the United States in a passive position in terms of strategical global contention. But the Soviet Union has seized the initiative, and its offensive is overbearing. In Europe, this imbalance in military strength has caused West Europe to doubt the reliability of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." Second, because of the unbalanced development of capitalism, Europe's economic strength has greatly increased. Naturally, an economically powerful Europe wants to exert a corresponding political and military influence. Thus, the slogan to "build an independent and strong Europe" has emerged. The slogan is not only logical but also has great appeal. Therefore, U.S. prestige has drastically dropped among Europeans, particularly among the younger generation; and the United States' highhanded ways no longer work. It seems that the main difference lies in their strategic objectives and immediate interests.

The expansion program of the Soviet hegemonists has posed a challenge to the United States' global strategy. This has forced the United States to shift its attention from just Europe to the whole globe, whereas the Europeans are more concerned about Europe itself. They cannot forget the motto: "God is too far way, and the devil is too close." Thus, the United States has felt that Europe has not taken the initiative for cooperation, while Europe has complained that the United States has failed to show enough understanding. In addition, economic difficulties have also intensified the West's internal bickering. Meanwhile, the Soviet's expansion offensive is seriously threatening the West's supply of raw materials and fuel, hurting every nation and even the economic interests of international consortiums. This has created a situation in the Western world which is filled with complex contradictions, difficulties and crises.

It should be pointed out that the Soviet Union's exploiting of U.S.-European differences has not been without results. The bulk of the 26th CPSU Congress's "peace proposals" was aimed at the Western alliance, and the Soviet Union is simultaneously playing various military, economic and political tricks in an attempt to undermine U.S.-European relations.

More and more people on both sides of the Atlantic are frankly stating their views on U.S.-European relations. This shows that in the presence of the daily growing Soviet threat, people are earnestly calling for increasing understanding, eliminating differences and acting with concerted efforts to meet the challenge. For instance, not long ago, directors of the authoritative international relations research institutes in the United States, Britain, France and West Germany jointly issued a lengthy report. They worked to arrive at an advantageous conclusion from their sober assessments of reality. What was their conclusion?

--The West jointly faces the global Soviet challenge in the 1980's. The status quo of the balance of power shows that neither the United States, nor Europe or Japan is powerful enough to singlehandedly cope with the Soviet challenge. The only feasible way is to strengthen unity. Only by protecting common interests can one protect one's own interests.

--The West must formulate a unified global strategy. Up to the present, the Soviet challenge has been global, while the West's response has been for each to act individually for passive containment. This situation must be changed.

--The Soviet Union not only has plans for a global offensive, but also has the capability for global attacks. This forces the Western allies to check any further advances in all areas in the Middle East, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and even Latin America. The nations of the world have become more dependent on one another and rely on mutual relations. Any local conflict or crises should be assessed from a global strategical point of view. This is particularly true of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues.



--U.S.-European relations should be based on an equal, cooperating and coordinating partnership. The United States must consult more with its allies, listen to the voice of Western Europe and respect Western Europe's views. Western Europe must overcome its weakness of narrowmindedness and sharpen its sense of responsibility in "sharing obligations."

Facts have proven that generally speaking, both the United States and Europe hold these views and have acted accordingly. Regarding both sides' views--be they different or identical--overestimating them is of course unprofitable, but underestimating or treating them lightly will also bring bad consequences. While negative factors are increasing, it is profitable to sound the alarm bells.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON REAGAN'S FIRST 100 DAYS

HK061303 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Di Xin [4564 2450]: "Some Trends of U.S. Diplomacy as Seen From Reagan's First 100 Days"]

[Text] Reagan has been in office for 100 days. A U.S. political custom generally gives a new president a "grace" period of 100 days in which to observe and study his domestic and foreign policies before any comment is made. One hundred days is a very short time, but people can detect in this period something that suggests a trend.

In his campaign for the presidency, President Reagan made it his main goal to rejuvenate the United States and reestablish "strategic superiority" over the Soviet Union. Since assuming office, Reagan no longer mentions reestablishing strategic superiority. He only talks about "restoring the safety margin for peace." But he has obviously stepped up military expansion and war preparedness at a much faster pace than the Carter administration did. In early March, the Reagan administration put forward a revised military budget for "rearming the United States." The authorized allocation for military spending for the current year was \$178 billion and that for the following year \$222.2 billion, an increase of 12 percent and 40-plus percent respectively over his predecessor's budget. The total allocation for military spending in the coming 5 years will double. This represents an important foundation for a "foreign policy based on strength" pursued by Reagan. Despite many difficulties likely to be encountered in its practice, the Reagan administration seems determined to follow this line, driven by the necessity to respond to the Soviet offensive.

The Reagan administration believes that the Soviet Union is "the source of all troubles" in the world. Its "imperialist" features are continuously growing and its "strategic goal" is "the realization of world control." Therefore, the following features set the Reagan administration apart from the previous administration in its approach to relations with the Soviet Union: 1) Emphasis on replacing the previous principle of "detente" plus "safety" with "equality and strength," in the belief that the so-called "detente" has all along been "a one-way street" and that "the Soviet Union has all along exploited it to serve its own ends" at the expense of the United States. 2) Emphasis on "opposing international terrorism" and not on the principle of "upholding human rights" in the belief that "terrorism is the ultimate destroyer of human rights" and that the Soviet Union is the "greatest supporter" of international terrorism. The "illegal activities of intervention" carried out by the Soviet Union and its surrogates on the international scene are also a manifestation of international terrorism. The United States has in its foreign policy given "unusually high priority" to opposing international terrorism. 3) The adoption of the "policy of linkage," which means that any important talks with the Soviet Union should be linked with Soviet actions in other areas of the world. Guided by these principles, Reagan, since his assumption of office, has not been eager to resume talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms control. He has also assumed a relatively cool attitude toward Brezhnev's suggestion for a summit conference between the two countries.



But there is another side to the Reagan administration's approach to U.S.-Soviet relations. People have noted that after Brezhnev put forward his suggestion for holding a summit conference, Reagan expressed "great interest." The Reagan administration believes that "it is extremely important to keep in touch (with the Soviet Union) at all times." Not long ago, Haig had two private talks with the Soviet ambassador to the United States. Reagan has recently ordered the lifting of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. Therefore, some commentators on the international scene have held that behind the Reagan administration's tough stand against the Soviet Union there is a desire to finally sit down to talks with the Soviet Union on further carving out spheres of influence. Reagan may be following a strategy of "using attack as a means of defense." These views are not illogical.

The Reagan administration has attached unusually great importance to U.S. relations with Western allies, claiming that its "top priority task" in foreign policy "is to establish still closer ties with various allies." The Reagan administration has stressed reestablishing its "position of leadership" among the allies. But drawing a lesson from the Carter administration, it has said that it would not impose orders on allies but would respect them, "holding more penetrating talks on problems that affect our mutual security," in order to achieve "a consensus on main problems" despite differences on "certain secondary and minor goals." Under this guideline, since Reagan's assumption of office, the United States has had frequent contacts with high-ranking Japanese and West European officials and exchanged views on major international issues such as East-West relations. In light of what has become known, the main goals sought by the United States in talks are: 1) a united stand on major issues relating to the Soviet Union; 2) a demand for various allies to strengthen defenses and increase military spending, as the United States is doing; 3) the hope that the allies will increase their responsibilities concerning "world issues" and "share strategic tasks" with the United States in order to cope with Soviet aggression and expansion. It seems that after consultation, the relations between the United States and its allies have improved and developed. But West Europe and Japan do not share the same interests with the United States on all matters and do not share the same circumstances. There are some areas of disagreement with the United States in regard to relations with the Soviet Union, the burden for military expenditures, the attitude toward the Third World and other problems. Whether or not still greater progress can be achieved by the United States in its relations with these allies depends to a large degree on whether or not the Reagan administration can seriously work toward harmonizing mutual interests.

There are two trends worth noting in the Reagan administration's approach to relations with the Third World. Immediately after assuming office, Reagan declared that he could not continue to tolerate the Soviet-supported spread of "Castroism" in Latin America. On the one hand, he increased aid to El Salvador and mobilized troops to stage a military exercise. On the other, he exposed and warned the Soviet Union and Cuba, threatening to take "direct actions" against Cuba, the "direct source" of the trouble in El Salvador, if necessary. This shows that in order to protect its "backyard," the United States wants to draw a line in El Salvador to prevent the appearance of "a satellite system" in Central America and the Caribbean region.

The Reagan administration thinks that the Middle East and the Persian Gulf are "absolutely essential" to the United States and are "a focus of contest (between the United States and the Soviet Union) in the foreseeable future." Therefore, in its first 100 days, the Reagan administration has adopted a series of measures aimed at strengthening U.S. military presence in this region, such as the accelerated building of a Rapid Deployment Force; the planned improvement of military facilities in Egypt, Oman, Diego Garcia and other areas; an increase in military aid to the Middle East and its "frontline country" Pakistan, and so forth. Though in the political and diplomatic fields the Reagan administration continues to support the Camp David agreement and attempts to enlarge its scope, it has said that it "feels no sense of urgency" about this at present.

It hopes that it can first try to make the countries with totally different conditions in this region achieve "a strategic consensus" in coping with the Soviet Union. Haig's recent Middle East trip was promoted by this aim. But the Reagan administration has continued treating Israel as "a strategic trump card" in the Middle East. It has overlooked the interests of Arab states and evaded the Palestinian issue. It has thus mired itself in a plight from which it can hardly extricate itself. The future of its Middle East policy is still very uncertain.

From the above trends, we can generally see that the Reagan administration's foreign policy has assumed an initial form. In every respect, it has taken the Soviet Union as its main opponent in keen competition or contest with it. The main trend in U.S. diplomacy is to strengthen defenses and take this as a basis for bringing about changes in the policies of certain areas and countries. Reagan and his high-ranking colleagues have put great emphasis on the "continuity" and "reliability" of U.S. foreign policy. But the existing international situation is full of complications. U.S. foreign policy is still hamstrung by factors in many fields. Given its own lack of strength and its many weaknesses, whether the United States can in the future maintain so-called "continuity" and "reliability" remains a question mark to many.

#### HENAN RALLY ON ESTABLISHING TIES WITH KANSAS

HK060942 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The ceremony to exchange agreements on establishing friendship ties between Henan Province of the PRC and the State of Kansas in the United States of America and the rally to celebrate this establishment took place in the Henan's people's hall on 1 May. The exchange ceremony was held in the conference room of the hall at 1840. Attending the ceremony were Dai Suli, acting governor of Henan Province; Li Qingwei, vice provincial governor; Shao Wenjie, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Qi Wenjian vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (He Zhukang), vice governor of Henan Province; and (Zhao Zhiping), director of the provincial foreign affairs office; Mr Armstrong, head of the Kansas state friendship delegation; Mr (Nigede), deputy head of the delegation; and all members of the delegation. In a warm and friendly atmosphere, Acting Provincial Governor Dai Suli and delegation head Mr Armstrong exchanged copies of the signed agreement between Henan Province and the State of Kansas on establishing friendship ties between the province and the state. The hosts and guests earnestly shook hands and the personnel present from both sides fervently applauded to show their approval.

The agreement on establishing friendship ties between the province and the state had been signed by Liu Jie, governor of Henan Province; and John Carlin, governor of Kansas, after conducting friendly consultations.

In the evening, a rally was held to celebrate the establishment of friendship ties between Henan Province and Kansas. The rally was presided over by Li Qingwei, vice governor of Henan Province. Provincial Acting Governor Dai Suli spoke at the celebration rally. He said: "Henan Province of China and the State of Kansas in the United States have begun our friendship ties today, 1 May 1981. This was in response to the common desire of the peoples of our province and Kansas and we should celebrate this linkup. On behalf of the Henan Provincial People's Government and all the people of the province, I extend my warm greetings to the friendship envoys representing Kansas, delegation head Mr Armstrong and the members of the delegation, as well as all other American guests who are attending this celebration rally. Through the Kansas state friendship delegation, I wish to pay tribute to Governor Carlin and American friends concerned who have contributed toward the establishment of friendship ties between Henan and Kansas.

"The establishment of friendship ties between Henan and Kansas specifically embodies the further strengthening of friendship ties between the Chinese and U.S. peoples. Although Henan Province and Kansas are separated by an ocean, we have many similarities including topography, natural conditions, the kinds of crops we plant and so on. We have been developing our friendship after our initial contacts and strengthening our understanding of each other for over a year. We have now established friendship ties between the province and the state on the basis of egalitarianism and mutual benefit. This will open up broad prospects for further improving friendship between the peoples of the province and the state and extensively carrying out exchanges in the areas of industry, agriculture, economics, culture, education, physical culture, sciences and technology."

Amid warm applause, delegation head Mr Armstrong spoke, saying: "I feel greatly honored today that on behalf of state Governor Carlin and the State of Kansas, I exchanged this agreement with your province on the establishment of friendship ties between your province and our state. The signing and exchange of the agreement on the establishment of friendship ties is a symbol of the beginning of friendship between the people's of Henan and Kansas. A friendship cannot be measured in money. It can be seen in improving our understanding of each other. It will also be affected by whether or not we can continue to improve the standards of living for the peoples of our two countries. In my capacity as the president of the Kansas State Farmer's Association, I will make every effort to develop exchange programs in agricultural scientific research, crop management and developments in animal husbandry, while at the same time working to enhance trade between our two sides."

Provincial Acting Governor Dai Suli, provincial Vice Governor Li Qingwei, delegation head Mr Armstrong and delegation deputy head (Nigede) exchanged brocade banners respectively on behalf of Henan Province and the State of Kansas. Responsible persons of the Henan Provincial People's Government, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee and departments concerned, all members of the Kansas state friendship delegation, American friends and the masses of various circles in the provincial capital, 3,000 people altogether, attended the celebration rally, after which they watched literary and art programs jointly performed by the Henan provincial song and dance troupe and the Kaifeng municipal acrobatic troupe.



RENMIN RIBAO SCORES SOVIET DIPLOMATIC 'SOPHISTRY'

HK071015 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "What Purpose Does Sophistry Serve?"]

[Text] According to the Japanese press, the Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 29 April and handed him the reply of the Japanese Government on the Soviet proposal for "confidence-building measures in the Far East." The Japanese side pointed out: "What is at present most damaging to restoration of the Japanese people's confidence in the Soviet Union is precisely the conspicuous reinforcement of Soviet troops in the Far East, especially the deployment of new military forces on the northern territories." In reply, Gromyko sophistically said: "The Soviet military buildup in the Far East does not overstep its defense needs and it has not the slightest intention to exert pressure on others."

According to Gromyko, the massive buildup of Soviet forces in the Far East is merely for defense needs and it has no intention of threatening other countries or carrying out expansion in Asia and the Pacific region. This brings up a question: Is it possible that there is a threat to the security of the Soviet Union which necessitates the beefing up of its land and air forces and Pacific fleet in the Far East? The answer is naturally no. China, which shares the longest sector of its boundary with the Soviet Union, never carries out expansion abroad and is also firmly opposed to expansion by other countries. China poses no threat to the Soviet Union, but its security has been subjected to the threat from the large numbers of Soviet troops stationed along the Sino-Soviet border. Japan has only a very limited defense capability. This is a well-known fact. As for the United States, its military strength in the Pacific region is so widely scattered in the vast region from Japan to the Philippines and compares so unfavorably with that of the Soviet Union that a huge Soviet military buildup is uncalled for. What Gromyko has difficulty in explaining is why the Soviet Union has in recent years deployed such offensive strategic weaponry as SS-20 missiles, Backfire bombers, aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines in the Far East? If the Soviet warships and military aircraft stationed in the Far East are for defense needs, why are they so active in the central and west Pacific and the South China Sea?

An unconcealable fact is that the massive Soviet military reinforcements in the Far East have been motivated entirely by hegemonic and expansionist needs. International public opinion has long held that the Soviet Union mainly wants to edge out the United States and menace Japan and China. Take Japan for example. The threat from the north as felt by the Japanese public stems from the show of force put up by the Soviet Union around Japan. The Soviet Union has not only occupied the northern territories of Japan but has stationed some 10,000 troops there. This is like sticking the bayonet and the muzzle of a gun through the door of somebody's home. Besides that, Soviet warships have frequently carried out maneuvers in the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca to directly menace Japan's oil transport line and can cut off the supply of oil to Japan at any time. Under this kind of condition, how can the Soviet Union expect to win the confidence of the Japanese people? How can Japan make a positive response to the Soviet proposal for "confidence-building measures"?

The Soviet authorities have always resorted to sophistry in the diplomatic arena. However, each time they do this, they always bring discredit on themselves without accomplishing anything. This time, in order to peddle their "confidence-building measures in the Far East," Gromyko stubbornly asserted that the Soviet military strength for hegemony and expansion in the Far East is for defense needs. He thought that by doing so he could win the confidence of others. This is actually just a waste of effort.



PRAVDA HITS JAPANESE DEMANDS ON NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW041626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA carried a report today describing the recent demand of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Diet for the return of the occupied northern territories by the Soviet Union as "groundless" and an "hostile act toward the Soviet Union." PRAVDA even said that the Japanese demand would "first of all" harm Japan's own interests.

The Japanese ambassador in Moscow told Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on April 29 that the Japanese Government regarded the settlement of the northern territories as a prerequisite for the normalization of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET PRESS CRITICISM OF REAGAN POLICY NOTED

OW041634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 May (XINHUA)--A top Soviet U.S.-watcher denounced Reagan and his colleagues today for launching a "campaign of accusations and threats" against the Soviet Union "to aggravate the situation." Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USA Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in an article in PRAVDA accused the U.S. Government of "seeking a pretext to refuse negotiations and dialogue with the Soviet Union." Arbatov's accusation is part of a series of attacks on the Reagan administration after its 100 days in office. The Soviet press has said that the Reagan administration is intensifying the arms race in an all-round way to bury detente, and declared that the Soviet Union would not allow the United States to attain military superiority.

Moscow news on May 3 attacked the Reagan administration for attempting to disrupt the military and strategic balance between the two countries. It warned that any act on the part of the United States to disrupt this balance will inevitably lead to corresponding measures by the Soviet Union. While attacking the Reagan administration, the Soviet press continued to peddle the "dialogue" proposal put forward by the Soviet Government. PRAVDA declared that the United States cannot evade the proposal and must give a reply to it.

UN'S WALDHEIM LEAVES MOSCOW FOR TOUR OF USSR

OW061647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said at a press conference here today before leaving for a tour of the country that the Soviet leaders refused to change their position on Afghanistan. The Soviet leaders, he added, reiterated that they would not withdraw their troops from Afghanistan unless "outside intervention ends in Afghanistan." He told reporters that his talks with President Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko yesterday covered East-West relations, the situation in the Middle and Near East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, as well as the role the United Nations should play in world affairs.

On the Kampuchea issue, Waldheim said that the ASEAN and some Western countries worked for an international conference, while Vietnam pressed for a regional conference. The Soviet Union stated its own position on the issue, he said without going into details. He noted that the Soviet leaders showed concern at the serious situation in Lebanon and expressed the hope that an international conference would be held to seek a general settlement of the Middle East problem.

The secretary-general said that he also discussed with the Soviet leaders East-West relations and disarmament and that Brezhnev again expressed the desire for a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA DELEGATION

## Shanghai Banquet

OWO61706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Shanghai, 6 May (XINHUA)--The municipal People's Government of Shanghai gave a banquet this evening to honor Iambakey Okuk, deputy prime minister and minister for transport and civil aviation of Papua New Guinea, and his party.

Speaking at the banquet, both Han Zheyi, deputy mayor of Shanghai, and Okuk hoped friendship between the peoples of China and Papua New Guinea will develop further.

Cheng Wang, Chinese vice minister of communications, was also present at the banquet.

The guests arrived in Shanghai from Beijing this morning. They visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition and Shanghai harbor, and went cruising on the Huangpu river.

## Conclusion of Visit

OWO70305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Shanghai, 7 May (XINHUA)--Iambakey Okuk, deputy prime minister and minister for transportation and civil aviation of Papua New Guinea, Mrs Okuk and their party wound up their visit to China and left here by air today. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice Minister of Communications Cheng Wang and Vice Mayor of Shanghai Han Zheyi.

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION ENDS AUSTRALIAN VISIT

OWO51254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Canberra, 5 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government cultural delegation led by Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, left Melbourne for New Zealand today after a 12-day visit to Australia. While in Australia, Huang Zhen signed an agreement on bilateral cultural cooperation with Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street.

The delegation visited Sydney and Canberra and arrived in Melbourne on April 30. They visited the city's National Gallery of Victoria, the Australian ballet school, the Victorian College of the Arts and the William Angliss College of Catering and Food Studies.

HUANG ZHEN MEETS WITH NEW ZEALAND LEADERS

OWO61219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Wellington, 6 May (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon, in a talk with visiting Chinese Minister Huang Zhen this morning, said that it was of significance for New Zealand and China to have cultural exchanges.

Huang Zhen, minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, who arrived here yesterday at the head of a 5-member delegation, called on Alan Highet, minister of sport and recreation, Brian E. Talboys, minister of foreign affairs, and David Thompson, minister of state. Then the Chinese minister was the guest of honour at a luncheon hosted by Minister of State Mr David Thompson.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LEGITIMACY OF KARMAL GOVERNMENT

OWO61252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 6 May 81

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Dong Ping: "Karmal Denies Amin's Invitation to Soviet Troop Entry"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union sent troops to Afghanistan on December 27, 1979 to overthrow the Amin government and install the Karmal regime. However, Moscow alleged that its troops moved into Afghanistan "at the invitation of the Afghan Government." Now Babrak Karmal himself came out with a statement to give Moscow the lie.

According to a REUTER report from New Delhi on May 4, Karmal told an Indian journalist that "there was no question of Amin's invitation at all" as the Amin government was "illegal." If what Karmal said was true, then, who invited the Soviet troops to Afghanistan? Karmal explained that "some ten days before December 27, 1979, we requested Russia to send a limited number of army units" and "the Soviet Union accepted the request of the legal leadership of this country and sent troops."

What was the "legal leadership" he referred to? Before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Karmal had already been deposed as deputy prime minister and served as ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Later he fled to the Soviet Union and retired into obscurity for a time. That is to say, Karmal no longer held any post in the Afghan Government when the Soviet Union launched armed invasion of Afghanistan. Therefore, if by "legal leadership" is meant Karmal and his company, it can be said with certainty that the "legal leadership" was a title presented either by the Soviet Union or by Karmal himself.

Although the Soviet Union has all along alleged that its troops were moved into Afghanistan "at the invitation of the Afghan Government," it has yet [to] clarify which government it actually was. All the ambiguous statements made by Moscow on the matter gave people the impression that Amin was among the hosts who extended the invitation. But how could Amin call in the Soviet troops just to topple himself and end his own life? Such a fairy tale can get nowhere. Under such circumstances, Karmal had to come out to do patchwork, saying that the Soviet troops had gone to Afghanistan upon the invitation of his legitimate leadership and not that of the Amin government. In fact, his leadership was not at all a "legitimate" one. Therefore, his statement may serve as additional proof that the Soviet dispatch of troops to Afghanistan was an uninvited act of aggression.

PAKISTANI TRIBAL LEADERS SUPPORT DRA FREEDOM FIGHTERS

OWO70108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 6 May (XINHUA)--Five prominent tribal leaders from Khyber agency of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province issued a joint press statement here today pledging continued support for Afghan freedom fighters against Russian aggression, the AFP reported today.

The tribesmen of Pakistan will not tolerate the Russian aggression against their brethren in faith, said the statement by Haji Nadir Khan Zakha Khel Afridi and four other leaders. Urging the Soviet leaders to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, they said that if required, the tribes would raise an army to fight for Islam and help their Afghan brothers.

The statement denounced Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as "a naked act of aggression" which the entire world including the communist parties of a number of countries have stated. Even within the present ruling coteries in Afghanistan, there are people who do not support the Soviet armed intervention in that country, the statement noted.



Praising the indomitable spirit of the Afghan mujaheddins who are fighting a holy war against the foreign forces for safeguarding freedom and Islamic character of their country, the tribal leaders held that ultimately the victory will be theirs and the Soviets will have to face defeat.

INDIRA GANDHI ON SINO-INDIAN TIES, INDIAN OCEAN

OW070121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Geneva, 6 May (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here today that both India and China are trying to be friendly to each other, and their relations will only be improved in the future. The Indian prime minister was speaking at a press conference held at the Palais des Nations. She had come here to attend a World Health Organization (WHO) assembly.

Answering a question on the militarization of the Indian Ocean as a result of the increasing rivalry between the superpowers, she said that making the Indian Ocean region a peace zone "is not merely an Indian proposal, but a proposal of all the littoral states unanimously." "It is quite true that the situation in the region has been deteriorating of late," she added. There have been tremendous competitions, which is very dangerous not only to the Indian Ocean states but also to the whole world, she said. Referring to the situation in Afghanistan, she said, "There has to be a political solution. But at this moment we do not see any way out." Speaking of the recent U.S. pledge of military aid to Pakistan, she said, "We cannot deny Pakistan's legitimate defence needs." "But we also see the increasing confrontation and tension in our region. So the supply of arms to any side in the region will only increase the tension and, therefore constitutes a danger."

XINHUA REPORTS ON TENSION, VIOLENCE IN BANGALORE

OW070840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] New Delhi, 7 May (XINHUA)--Four public sector undertakings in Bangalore declared an indefinite lock-out from midnight yesterday following disruption of work and escalation of violence by their workers during the past few days. About a dozen city buses were set afire. Another 50 were damaged. Traffic came to a halt. Police have so far arrested over 125 persons. The undertakings are Hindustan aeronautics, the Bharat earth movers, the Indian telephone industries and the Bharat electronics employing nearly 75,000 workers.

The outbreak of violence came within hours of the sloop on the six leaders who had been on hunger strike since April 29. They have been demanding re-opening of talks to settle the long-standing demands of 125,000 workers in the Bangalore-based public sector undertakings. They demanded, among other things, higher salary and improved working conditions. According to the joint action front, the 77-day-long strike in the undertakings was called off in March on the assurance that talks would begin. Now, some seven weeks had passed, there were no signs of such talks.

Tension had been building up since the hunger strike began eight days ago. Demonstrations were being regularly held by thousands of workers from the undertakings. Following these incidents, an order prohibiting meetings and assemblies was clamped down for seven days. A highly placed official source said the state government would not hesitate to call in the army to meet the situation if necessary. Meanwhile, all opposition parties, which had appealed to the workers to call off the strike in March, now feel let down. They have threatened "direct action" if no firm date is fixed for restarting the talks in the next three days. If the violence continued unabated "we will not hesitate to issue shoot-at-sight order, besides seeking army help," police authorities told PTI.



PENG CHONG SEES OFF NPC DELEGATION TO EUROPE

OWO61225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--A delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China led by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here by air today for a friendly visit to Austria, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany. Its deputy leader is Luo Qingchang, member and vice secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee.

The delegation consists of Ou Tangliang, member of the NPC Standing Committee and Standing Council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wang Shouguan, deputy to the NPC and director of the Beijing Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of China; Po Weixun, deputy to the NPC, associate professor and vice president of the Yanbian University in Jilin Province; and Cui Jijun, a physician and deputy to the NPC.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and diplomatic envoys and officials of the embassys of Austria, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

DEATH OF IRA MEMBER BOBBY SANDS REPORTED

OWO61305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] London, 5 May (XINHUA)--Jailed Irish Republican Army (IRA) member Bobby Sands died in Maze prison in Northern Ireland early this morning on his 66th day of hunger strike. Officials and public opinions here held that the death may lead to more violent disturbance in Northern Ireland.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Humphrey Atkins has warned against large-scale retaliatory actions by the IRA and called on people to remain "calm." The opposition Labour Party's spokesman for Northern Ireland affairs has declared support for the government's stand of refusing to grant imprisoned IRA members the treatment of political prisoners. Reports said that violent and terrorist activities have in the past ten years or more claimed more than 2,000 lives in Northern Ireland. The consequence brought about by Sands' death has intensified the fear of the people here over the already tense situation in Northern Ireland.

SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG VISITS EEC COMMISSION

OWO61616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 6 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to the European Economic Community Commission "shows that the new U.S. Administration wants to have excellent relations with the EEC and its commission," said President of the Commission Gaston Thorn yesterday.

During their meeting yesterday afternoon, Thorn and Haig agreed to strengthen consultations and top contacts between the U.S. and the EEC. Thorn told newsmen that "We Europeans have expressed our concern, notably on U.S.-Japan-Europe relations. Their meeting took place after Haig had attended the meeting of the NATO Council of ministers held in Rome on May 4 and 5.

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During the talks, Haig outlined the results of the Rome meeting and the U.S. political and economic policies. He said that the meeting was one of the most successful, and reaffirmed continuing solidarity and unity between Europe and the United States. He also expressed satisfaction at having heard "by first hand" the community's preoccupations.

Among other topics discussed were the situation in Poland and its relations with the Soviet Union, EEC-U.S. relations, the proposed Ottawa summit, North-South dialogue and relations with Japan.

The U.S. secretary of state was received by King of Belgium Baudouin and Prime Minister Marc Eyskens. He left here yesterday evening.

BELGIAN KING BAUDOUIN, JOURNALISTS VISIT SHAPE

OWO61606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 5 May (XINHUA)--King Baudouin of Belgium today paid a visit to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), about 30 miles southwest of Brussels, and had talks with General Rogers, supreme allied commander, Europe.

The visit shows that Belgium attaches great importance of SHAPE and would work for the strengthening of NATO's defense capability.

Journalists in Brussels were also invited to visit SHAPE today. While briefing them on the organization and missions of SHAPE as well as the Soviet threat confronting Western Europe, SHAPE officers provided them with figures indicating the imbalance of force between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the latter's favour.

SINO-DUTCH RELATIONS DEPEND ON DUTCH GOVERNMENT

HKO61213 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Who Causes the Regression in the Relations Between China and the Netherlands?"]

[Text] In a note to the Dutch Embassy on 5 May, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced that beginning on that day, the Chinese Embassy in The Hague was downgraded to the level of a charge d'affaires office. It also hoped that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands would take similar action to downgrade its embassy in China to a charge d'affaires office, that is, to resume the name it had before it was upgraded to an embassy. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people deeply regret this regression in the relations between China and the Netherlands. The Dutch Government's insistence on selling submarines to Taiwan has reduced normal Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations to what they are today, thus undermining the foundation on which diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the two countries are based.

People can still remember that before the Dutch Government decided on 29 November last year to approve the sale of submarines by the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme group of the Netherlands to Taiwan, the Chinese Government, out of the desire to maintain friendly relations between China and the Netherlands, repeatedly advised the Dutch Government to highly value the friendly relations between the two countries and to refrain from doing anything harmful to the principle set forth in the joint communique on the upgrading of the diplomatic relations between China and the Netherlands.

Since the Dutch Government officially approved this sale, the Chinese Government has solemnly made many representations to the Dutch Government asking it to change this wrong decision and seriously pointing out that the Dutch Government's approval of the sale of submarines to Taiwan meant openly supplying weapons to a local government to oppose the central government recognized by the Dutch Government, that this was a rude interference in China's internal affairs, that it undermined the foundation on which the ambassadorial relations between China and the Netherlands were based, and that the Chinese Government had to make this strong response to protect its sovereignty. However, the Dutch Government took no heed of the well-intentioned advice of the Chinese Government and ignored the just demand put forward by the public at home. In defense of its state sovereignty and the basic norms guiding international relations, the Chinese Government had no other choice but to demand the downgrading of the diplomatic relations between China and the Netherlands from the ambassadorial to the charge d'affaires level. China was compelled to do this. The Dutch Government cannot deny its responsibility for this abnormal situation in the diplomatic relations between China and the Netherlands.

As is well known, the Chinese Government's stand on the Taiwan question is clear-cut and steadfast: Taiwan is a sacred, inalienable part of Chinese territory and the PRC Government is the sole, legitimate government of China. The Chinese Government and people will say no to any "two China" scheme and any intention to establish official ties with and sell arms to the Taiwan authorities whatever the pretext. What attitude to take on the Taiwan question has always been one of the important bases for the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and other countries. The Dutch Government is aware of this. Although the Dutch Government recognized China long ago, diplomatic relations between the two countries had remained at the charge d'affaires level for a long time because of its attitude on the Taiwan question. In May, 1972, the Dutch Government accepted China's stand on the Taiwan question and diplomatic relations between the two countries were upgraded to the ambassadorial level. In a joint communique issued at the time, both sides made it clear that the two countries would respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and would not interfere in each other's internal affairs. This was pointed out in the communique: "The Chinese Government reiterates that Taiwan is a province of the PRC. The Kingdom of the Netherlands respects this stand of the Chinese Government and reiterates its recognition of the PRC Government as the sole, legitimate government of China." Friendly relations and economic and trade contacts between the two countries have since experienced a rapid development. Last year, the Dutch prime minister was accorded a warm and sincere welcome by the Chinese Government and people when he paid a visit to China, during which the two countries signed agreements on economic and cultural cooperation. This shows the genuine desire of the Chinese Government and people to promote friendly relations. We expected that the friendly relations between the two countries would make further headway. However, just at that time, the Netherlands was conducting a clandestine arms deal with Taiwan behind China's back. Such a deal gravely impaired China's sovereignty and perfidiously trampled the basic norms guiding international relations. It cannot but evoke the indignation of the Chinese people.

Despite the fact that the relations between China and the Netherlands have to be downgraded as a result of the wrongdoing by the Dutch Government, the Chinese people still nourish friendly feelings toward the Dutch people and will not forget their precious support of the Chinese people. By clinging to a wrong course, the Dutch Government has not only damaged the interest of the Chinese people, but also that of the Dutch people, thus impairing the antihegemonist struggle of the world's people. Whoever started the trouble should be the one to end it. The friendly relations between the two countries could be restored if the Dutch Government changes its erroneous stand by calling off its submarine deal with Taiwan. How things will develop will depend entirely on the attitude of the Dutch Government.



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NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER ON U.S.-EUROPEAN TIES

OWO61850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 6 May (XINHUA)--There is no crisis in NATO and Norway must work to avoid confrontation within the NATO alliance, said Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland at a seminar on May 4, according to the NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY yesterday.

The seminar entitled "Europe and the United States in the 1980s. Must Norway Choose?", was sponsored by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.

Gro Harlem Brundtland said that disappointment over the limited results of detente, coupled with the Reagan administration's desire to assert American interests more strongly, means that the American security policy now differs somewhat from the European policy. However, mutual dependence is so strong that Norway is unlikely to have to choose which side of the Atlantic this country should support.

The prime minister pointed out that Norway's defense policy is, among other things, aimed at creating detente in this part of Europe. She also said that differences between the United States and West European countries regarding the policy towards countries in Central America can create serious tension within the NATO alliance in the coming decade.

FINNISH PAPER ON VISIT OF TRADE MINISTER REKOLA

LDO61429 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 4 May 81 p 9

[Finnish news bureau report: "Rekola in China"]

[Text] Beijing--Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola arrived in Beijing from Japan on Sunday [3 May] for a 6-day visit. On Monday Rekola will meet his Chinese counterpart Li Qian, the Finnish Embassy in Beijing said. There will also be meetings with a number of other high-ranking officials from Chinese economic life.

Before his return to Finland on Saturday Rekola will visit the towns of Xian in central China and Guangzhou in southern China, near Hong Kong.



HEILONGJIANG, SERBIA AGREE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OWO20450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--China's Heilongjiang provincial delegation and Yugoslavia's delegation of the Republic of Serbia signed here today the summary of talks on economic and technical cooperation. The summary was signed by Zhao Dezun, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia, attended the signing ceremony.

In the summary of talks, both sides held that there are possibilities for broad economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Heilongjiang Province and the Republic of Serbia within the scope of Sino-Yugoslav bilateral relations. The two sides unanimously agreed that on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, equal preferential treatment and maintaining a balance between exports and imports, enterprises under the Heilongjiang provincial authority and those under the Republic of Serbia will develop cooperation in production technology by supplying equipment and building complete projects for each other, transferring technology, developing long-term economic and technical cooperation by engaging in scientific and technological exchanges and sending experts and increasing the volume of goods exchange. The two sides also agreed on some specific items of cooperation.

Bransislav Ikonc, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, received the Heilongjiang provincial delegation.

The Heilongjiang provincial delegation led by Zhao Dezun arrived in Yugoslavia on 15 April on a friendly visit. In addition to the Republic of Serbia, the delegation also visited the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Vojvodina Autonomous Province. It was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the departments concerned wherever it went.

RCP CELEBRATES 60TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

Romanian Envoy's Press Conference

OWO51654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs Dumitrescu gave a press conference here today in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party. Briefing the audience of the achievements of the party during the last 60 years, Dumitrescu said "The Romanian Communist Party is a standard-bearer in the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian working class and people to fight against exploitation and oppression and to win social and national justice and freedom. It is a sincere representative of the highest national interest of the Romanian people and a long-tested leader of the Romanian socialist revolutionary construction."

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, he said, "The working class and people went through a glorious epic of struggle and victory that brought social and national liberation to Romania, realised the magnificent goal of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism, guaranteed the transition of the society to democracy and socialism, and laid a solid foundation for the country to become a prosperous state of freedom, independence and sovereignty."

Referring to the achievements of the Romanian people in developing their economy, he said industrial output had increased 52 times compared with the highest output before liberation. "Under the leadership of President Ceausescu, Romania has rapidly developed its economy in the past 15 years and has established a proper ratio between traditional and new enterprises. As a result, industrial technology has been improved and the country's raw materials and energy are being used efficiently. About 7,000 new projects, employing more than 3 million people have come into operation," he said. With the development of the economy, the living standard of the people has been gradually improved, he added.

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Speaking of the relations between Romania and China, Dumitrescu said after the socialist revolution triumphed in the two countries, the cooperative relations between them had developed in various fields. He said "The fine relations between our two parties, two governments and two peoples have opened broad prospects for the cooperation of the two countries which encourages their socialist construction."

CCP Greetings

OW070750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message today to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party extending to it the warm greetings on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party. The message says:

The founding of the Romanian Communist Party was a big event of historical significance in the political life of the Romanian people and its working class. It marked a new and higher phase of the revolutionary movement in Romania. Since then, the Romanian people, with their glorious revolutionary tradition, have under the leadership of the Communist Party, traversed a brilliant militant road, won the social and national-liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism, overthrown the fascist dictatorship and the reactionary landlord-bourgeois rule, and established the people's state power.

Since liberation, the Romanian Communist Party has led the diligent and wise Romanian people to achieve one important victory after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Particularly since its 9th national congress, the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, following the principle of combining the theory of scientific socialism with the concrete practice in its own country, has formulated the principles and policies of building socialism independently, and thus the national economy has grown quickly, unprecedented tremendous successes have been made in all domains and the material and cultural life of the people has been markedly improved. Today, Socialist Romania has become a country with modern industry and agriculture and advanced science and culture.

At present, the Romanian Communist Party is continuously strengthening its leading role in the whole society and closely uniting the entire people to strive for the successful implementation of the various resolutions adopted at its 12th national congress and the new five-year plan, and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. We sincerely wish you still more brilliant successes on the new road of advance.

In international affairs, the Romanian Communist Party has made positive contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people by firmly opposing the policies of intervention and aggression of imperialism and old and new colonialism and actively supporting the just struggle of the people of various countries.

The profound friendship between the Chinese and Romanian parties and between the two peoples is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has stood the test of time. Thanks to our joint efforts, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and our two peoples have made new progress in recent years. We are deeply convinced that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties and two peoples are bound to be further consolidated and developed in the common cause of socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace and the progress of mankind.

RAMADAN-LED IRAQI DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Ji Pengfei Hosts Banquet

OW061844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei hosted a banquet tonight in the Great Hall of the People for Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq. Ramadan and his delegation arrived this afternoon.

Ji said "We hope the dispute between Iraq and Iran will be settled peacefully through consultation as soon as possible. We support the efforts of the organization of Islamic countries in this regard and wish them success."

Ramadan said "Iraq has faith in the nonalignment policy and will promote the constant development of economic and technical cooperation between the nonaligned countries. This is aimed at universal respect for state sovereignty and the principles of independence and elimination of political and economic hegemony."

Ji said "The Chinese Government and people will continue to support the unity of Third World countries and their struggle to oppose the superpower aggression, control and interference. We feel disputes between Third World countries should be solved peacefully through negotiation, mutual understanding and accommodation. This will benefit not only the people of the related countries, but also the struggle to safeguard world peace and oppose hegemonism."

Referring to the Middle East problem, Ji said "Under the support of a superpower, Israel stubbornly persists in a policy of aggression and expansion and has conducted military provocation in southern Lebanon. The lives and property of Lebanese and Palestinian people have suffered heavy losses. The government and people of China condemn the aggression and expansion practised by Israel and support the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people to recover their land and restore their national rights, including the right of self-determination and establishment of their own country. The struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people will ultimately win victory however difficult."

Ji said the friendship between China and Iraq goes back to ancient times. In recent years, political, economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries have increased and friendly relations strengthened. He said Ramadan's visit to China would contribute to mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, Ramadan said, "The Arab region is now involved in fierce conflicts arising from repeated invasions by the Zionists against the Arab people of Palestine and Lebanon. Such invasions have been stirred by imperialists for their greedy gains. This has endangered the security and peace of the region and the world as a whole. Countries all over the world should stem all aggression and frustrate invaders and stop their advance. The Arab and Palestinian people are determined to fight until they liberate all their territory. Because they have been driven from their homeland and deprived of their basic rights they have undergone much suffering, but are supported by the Arab people and other people of the world who uphold justice and love peace," said Ramadan.

Ramadan said Iraq has followed the achievements of China in all fields. The independent policy and the principle of noninterference in other's internal affairs pursued by the People's Republic of China are effective approaches to defending world peace and security," he said.



The first vice premier paid tribute to China for its "lofty position in supporting the just cause of the Arab and Palestinian people. This has contributed to preserving world justice and consolidating world peace and security," he added.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei attended the banquet.

#### Ji Pengfei, Ramadan Hold Talks

OWO71230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Yaha Yasin Ramadan held talks today in the Great Hall of the People. Sources said that the two sides discussed the current international situation and bilateral relations and that they shared many common views on some major international issues.

Mr Ramadan briefed the Chinese side on Iraq's political and economic situation and its position on some international issues. He said Iraq had registered big achievements in developing its economy, culture and education. Referring to Middle East and Gulf questions, the first deputy prime minister said Iraq and China had similar views on the Palestine issue. He said both countries "stand for protection of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' rights."

He went on: "With regard to the Gulf issue, the peace and security of this region are matters for the Gulf countries, warranting no outside interference."

Mr Ramadan said: "Iraq has pursued a policy of nonalignment, maintaining friendly relations with neighboring countries and developing friendship with all countries in the world under the principle of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in others' internal affairs." He also explained Iraq's stand on the Iraq-Iran war.

Ji Pengfei explained China's position on the international situation. He reiterated that China's policy on the Middle East issue is consistent. "China supports the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the recovery of their lost territory and restoring their national rights, including the right to establish their own state," he said. "China advocates a comprehensive and fair solution to the Middle East question. "We are willing to maintain and develop good relations with all Arab countries," Ji Pengfei said. "We never interfere in their internal affairs nor have we involved ourselves in their disputes. We have often advised them to iron out their differences and unite to fight against their enemy."

On the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Chinese vice premier said he hoped that the two countries find a mutually-acceptable solution as soon as possible. "They can solve their disputes through peaceful consultation to prevent the super powers from poking their noses into the matter," he said. The vice premier and his Iraqi guest agreed that the relations between China and Iraq are good and that expansion of friendship and cooperation are the common aspirations of the two peoples.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were: Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign trade; and Li Ke, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries. On the Iraqi side were: Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade; Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and construction; Mundhir 'Uraym, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and Badri Karim Kazim, Iraqi ambassador to China.

SYRIA TO RECEIVE U.S.. SOVIET ENVOYS FOR TALKS

OW061703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 6 May (XINHUA)--The United States and the Soviet Union will send special envoys to Damascus for discussions with Syrian leaders on the Lebanese crisis, Radio Damascus reported here this morning.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, upon returning from his two-day visit to Lebanon, indicated here today that Syria is "ready to receive anyone who wants to discuss with us." The Syrian foreign minister had flatly rejected last night in Beirut an Israeli demand for Syria's withdrawal of Soviet-made SAM-6 and SAM-2 missiles from Lebanon. The Israeli demand was not negotiable because the legitimate Arab deterrent force had the right to counter Israeli aggression, he said.

Syria has moved the Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles into after Israeli aircraft had raided Syrian positions there and shot down two Syrian military helicopters on April 28. [sentence as received] The Israeli Government charged in a statement that the Syrian Air Force had trespassed what it had defined as the "red line." On April 29, an Israeli military spokesman announced the deployment by Syria of the missiles in the Baka valley "threatened Israeli activity in Lebanese air space." Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin warned on May 3 that should diplomatic efforts fail, Israel would resort to force to end the crisis.

The Syrian radio declared last night that except Syrians and Lebanese, nobody is entitled to draw a "red line" in Lebanon and that Syria would not allow anybody to restrain its actions by the "red line."

The already turbulent Lebanese situation has become even more serious as Israel intensified its aggression in Lebanon. Sources here observed that the military confrontation between Syria and Israel may lead to a direct confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is against this background that U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced last night that he would send his special envoys to Syria, Lebanon and Israel to seek ways to defuse the Lebanese crisis. However, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam made it clear that "if the Americans want to see the facts and act accordingly they are welcome in Damascus. But if they insist on looking at things from the Israeli viewpoints, this will not be beneficial either to the U.S. or to the situation in Lebanon."

According to Radio Damascus, a Soviet deputy foreign minister will begin a three-day visit to Damascus today for talks with Syrian leaders on the Lebanese crisis.

SOVIET, KUWAITI OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN SYRIA

OW070802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 6 May (XINHUA)--A flurry of diplomatic activities are being carried out in the Syrian capital by the parties concerned in face of the confrontation between Syria and Israel in Lebanon.

First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union Georgiy M. Korniyenko arrived here this afternoon on a three-day official visit to Syria. It was learned that Korniyenko held first round talks with Syrian officials in the Foreign Ministry this evening. He is expected to meet President Hafez al-Asad tomorrow.

Meanwhile Kuwaiti State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn arrived here this morning and handed over a letter from Kuwaiti Amir as-Sabah to President Hafiz al-Asad. It was reported the letter said that Kuwait would do its best to stand with Syria in face of Israeli threat and would mobilize all resources and forces to confront the actions which might be taken by Israel.

According to television Damascus, Syrian forces have been carrying out manoeuvres designed to keep them continuously ready to confront Israel at any time.

#### FURTHER ON ACTIVITIES OF MOROCCAN DELEGATION

##### Meeting With Peng Chong

OW061518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met today with a delegation from the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco. The delegation, led by Ma'alaynin Mohamed Taqiallah, third vice president of the chamber, arrived in Beijing yesterday.

During their conversation Peng Chong said China and Morocco have common views on many international issues. The friendly relations between China and Morocco, he said, had been developing since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1958.

"Morocco pursues a policy of nonalignment, safeguards its national independence, develops its national economy and opposes the aggression and expansion of hegemonism. All these have left deep impression on the Chinese people," Peng said.

Taqiallah said mutual understanding characterized relations between the countries, peoples and leaders. "China is always a good friend of Morocco." He expressed confidence Morocco-China relations would develop in the future.

Mohamed bin Said, fifth vice president of the chamber, said his country appreciated China's role in the struggle against hegemonism, aggression and expansion. He hoped relations would develop in all fields. Other members of the delegation spoke on international problems.

Present at the meeting were Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Abderrahim Harkett, Moroccan ambassador to China.

##### Great Hall of People Banquet

OW061908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, hosted a banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People in honor of the Moroccan parliamentary delegation led by Ma'alaynin Mohamed Taqiallah.

"We appreciate Morocco's persistent support to the cause of Arab, Palestinian and African peoples and their sympathy with and support to the Afghan and Democratic Kampuchean peoples who are suffering from external aggression," said Peng.

Speaking first at the banquet, Peng paid tribute to the Kingdom of Morocco which, under the leadership of King Hassan II has pursued a foreign policy of nonalignment, upheld justice, opposed hegemonism and made valuable contributions to safeguarding world peace.



"Like the Moroccan and all other peace-loving peoples of the world," he said, "the Chinese people long for a lasting, stable international environment in which to build their own country. However, we can see the hegemonists have created tension by carrying out expansion and aggression and the people of all countries still face the threat of war. While carrying on peaceful labor we must enhance our vigilance, strengthen unity among Third World countries, unite with all justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, and unremittingly struggle to frustrate hegemonist aggression and expansion and safeguard world peace," he said.

Taqiallah said "The pile of problems in the world has led to turmoil and has menaced the safety and peace of the world, particularly in the Middle East, Afghanistan and South Africa. We appreciate the leaders of the People's Republic of China who hold a constructive and responsible stand in international affairs," he said.

"China opposes hegemonism, expansionism, imperialism and racial discrimination, and supports the independence of Namibia, the liberation movements in all parts of the world, and the efforts of Third World countries to win economic, cultural and political independence as well as the just struggle of the Palestine people," he said.

Taqiallah said both Morocco and China respect the norms of international law. The two countries' policies are in accordance with the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. "We all oppose the policy of expansion and hegemony and support the solution of problems through peaceful means. By doing so, a close and all-round cooperation can be established and benefit both the Chinese and Moroccan peoples," he said.

Morocco Ambassador to China Abderrahim Harkett and Mrs Harkett attended the banquet. Also present were Wu Xinyu, member and deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; Li Zhen, member of the NPC Standing Committee; and Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs.

#### MOROCCAN MINISTER PRAISES RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW070808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Rabat, 6 May (XINHUA)--Moroccan Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maati Bouabid today presided over the ground-breaking ceremony for a sports complex and laid foundation for it. The project was designed by Chinese experts and will be constructed with the help of China in accordance with a China-Morocco agreement signed in 1975.

Speaking at the ceremony, Moroccan Minister of Youth and Sports Abdelhafid Kadiri paid tribute to the good relations between the two countries and said that the complex will be a symbol of friendly relations and cooperation between Morocco and China.

With a total space of 80 hectares, the complex is located in the suburbs of Rabat. It has a stadium with a seating capacity of 60,000 people and a gymnasium for 8,000.

The ceremony was attended by over 300 Moroccan officials including ministers and state secretaries as well as Chinese Ambassador Mi Yong and leader of the Chinese technical team Zou Peian.

XINHUA VIEWS 'NEW TREND' IN HORN OF AFRICA

OWO20729 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 30 Apr 81

[XINHUA wrap-up report: "A New Trend in the Horn of Africa"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Recently, especially since last March, a new trend, calling for peace and stability, has occurred in the Horn of Africa, full of contradictions and tensions. The prospects for the development of this new trend has drawn people's attention.

Since their armed conflict in Ogaden in 1977, the relations between Somalia and Ethiopia, two important countries in the Horn of Africa, have remained very tense. Since last March, however, Somali President Siad has made two speeches, saying that Somalia would welcome a high-level meeting of leaders of east African countries, including Ethiopia, to "discuss the disputes and the issue of foreign bases in this region." He indicated that Somalia is willing to "strive for the realization of peace in the Horn of Africa" and "is prepared to participate in any talks with a view to achieving this purpose."

Gouled, president of Djibouti, another country in the Horn of Africa, recently made friendly visits to Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. During the visits, he and leaders of the host countries stressed that efforts should be made to promote peace in the Horn of Africa and in its neighboring areas. According to diplomats, during his visits, Gouled mediated in the disputes and differences between Somalia and its neighbors and proposed to hold a summit conference of Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti. Earlier, Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia had improved their bilateral relations and strengthened their cooperation.

However, for historical reasons and because of the intense rivalry between foreign forces in this region, the contradictions among countries in the Horn of Africa are complicated. Thus, there are still many hidden reefs ahead. So far, Ethiopia has not made a positive response to the Somali president's call for the improvement of relations. According to foreign press reports, President Siad last February sent a representative with a conciliatory message to the capital of Ethiopia, but the scheduled direct dialogue between Ethiopia and Somalia failed to take place because of obstruction by a big power.

The Horn of Africa, strategically guarding the mouth of the Red Sea and the West's oil shipping lanes, has always been a hot spot for which the Soviet Union and the United States have been contending. According to Western news agency reports, since its military involvement in the Ogaden war at the end of 1977, the Soviet Union has stationed more than 10,000 Soviet and Cuban personnel in Ethiopia. The Soviet Union has also grabbed some naval and air bases in Ethiopia and has linked them with its bases in South Yemen to form a network posing a threat to the security of this region.

Since last year, the United States has also taken some measures in the Horn of Africa and in the Red Sea region, including the agreements it has reached with Kenya and Somalia on the use of their ports. The Soviet Union has been extremely annoyed at these agreements and has wantonly attacked them. Obviously, the Horn of Africa is threatened by the intense contention between the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States, which greatly disturbs the people of that region.

To face the new trend of countries at the Horn of Africa and neighboring areas calling for peace and stability, the Soviet Union, the United States and other Western countries have strengthened their attempts to tilt events in that area in its own favor. As revealed by Western newspapers and periodicals, the Soviet Union intends to influence and win over Djibouti and other countries through using South Yemen and Ethiopia and seeks to overthrow the Somali Government led by Siad Barre to realize its fond dream of returning to Somalia and establishing a pro-Soviet "confederation" in the Red Sea area.

The Soviet Union hesitates to openly oppose the recent improvement and development of relations among the five countries of the Horn of Africa and its neighboring areas. However, it covertly tries to stand in the way. One of its tricks is to use the territorial claims among Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya to sow dissension and prevent them from improving relations. During a certain period, the United States, France and other Western nations have urged Ethiopia and Kenya to be reconciled with Somalia and have supported the five countries in that area on holding a summit. The United States has also taken the initiative to provide Ethiopia with economic aid. The aim of the United States and other Western nations is to win over Ethiopia and curb Soviet influence through countries in the area that maintain fairly good relations with the West or through countries that are vigilant against the Soviet Union.

The aforementioned complicated situation indicates that the trend of countries at the Horn of Africa and its neighboring areas in struggling for peace and stability will not develop smoothly. However, it is forging ahead on a bumpy road. The latest development is that on the basis of the improvement of relations last year, Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya are preparing to set up a joint consultation council to strengthen economic cooperation. The council says that it welcomes the participation of all countries in the area. The only condition is that the participating nation must observe the OAU Charter and the UN Charter.

#### EQUATORIAL GUINEA REQUESTS SOVIET STAFF REDUCTION

OW051207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Equatorial Guinea has formally asked the Soviet Ambassador in Malabo to reduce his embassy staff from 195 to 15, according to an EFE report from Malabo.

It was reported that the Equatorial Guinean Government took this action after foiling a recent coup attempt aimed to overthrow the head of state Obiang Nguema. People involved in the abortive coup have been detained or expelled from the country.



AFP: WAN LI MAY REPLACE ZHAO ZIYANG AS PREMIER

OWO61431 Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 6 May (AFP)--Communist Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang may be replaced by Vice Premier Wan Li "any time" judging from increasing criticism against his adventurous economic measures, it was reported here today. The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (CNA) quoted a nationalist intelligence report asserting that Zhao, who rose to the premiership only in September last year on credit of his economic performance in Sichuan Province, has been severely blamed by Chinese communist chieftains for the chaotic economic situation in the country.

His power at the State Council has already been fallen into the hands of administrative Vice Premier (First Vice Premier) Wan Li, who has been vested with the concurrent position as chairman of the newly established (economic) readjustment committee, the nationalist report said. Mr Wan is currently taking corrective actions over Mr Zhao's "downward" power delegation (distribution of power to the provincial governments) policy, the report added.

Earlier in March, Mr Chang Jung-kung, a nationalist China-watcher saw the first sign of Zhao "falling from grace," quoting remarks by Vice Premier Yao Yilin at the 17th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee in late February. Mr Yao, in an emotional outburst, reportedly said: "(Economic) reform is subject to readjustment," an obvious reversal of the decision adopted at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress dominated by the Deng Xiaoping faction, to which Zhao belongs.

Chang also noted that when Mr Hua Guofeng was premier he had refrained from appearing at the previous 16th Standing Committee meeting of the National People's Congress. Mr Zhao showed up at the 17th meeting and was expected to make an administrative report, a privilege, however, he was deprived of.

The man who read a report on this year's economic planning and future economic guidelines, apparently the most important topic of the meeting, on behalf of the State Council was Yao Yilin, with Zhao sitting on the back bench.

ZHU YUNSHAN FUNERAL COMMITTEE SETS MEMORIAL SERVICE

OWO61508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA)--A funeral committee for Zhu Yunshan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and a standing member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was set up here.

The 52-member committee consists of leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the state including Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Soong Ching Ling (female), Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao (female), leaders of the National Committee of the CPPCC members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, leaders of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and other democratic parties and a representative from his home province Anhui.

Zhu Yunshan died of lung cancer on April 30 at the age of 94. It is learned that memorial meeting for him is scheduled to be held next week.

Committee Namelist

OW061954 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The namelist of the funeral committee for Comrade Zhu Yunshan:

Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Soong Ching Ling (female), Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao (female), Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Seipidin, Song Renqiong, Xi Zhongxun, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigma, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang (female), Su Yu, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, Yang Jingren, Jiang Hua, Huang Huoqing, Liu Lantao, Li Weihai, Kang Keqing (female), Ji Fang, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, Sha Qianli, Qian Changzhao, Zhang Jingfu, Ping Jiesan, Chen Cisheng, Liu Fei, Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Pei Changhui, Li Shishang, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Jia Yibin, Dong Qiwu, Huang Dingchen and Cai Xiao.

DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESSES BEIJING NURSING FORUM

OW070855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Beijing's nursing circles held a forum this afternoon attended by Deng Yingchao and other leading comrades. In their speeches, they emphasized that the whole society should respect and care for nurses. The forum was held at the west hall of the Great Hall of the People. Veteran, middle-aged and young nurses gathered together and had hearty conversations. Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi, Kang Keqing, Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Hei and Jiao Ruoyu joined the nurses and had cordial talks with them. Comrade Deng Yingchao also warmly shook hands with and embraced model nurses of the periods of the war of resistance against the Japanese and the war of liberation as well as the veteran nursing experts. They greeted one another.

Comrade Deng Yingchao, honorary chairman of the Nurses Association of China, has always attached importance to and shown concern for nursing work. On many occasions, she accompanied Premier Zhou Enlai in receiving nurses' representatives from all over the country. Recently she approved and circulated a letter from the nurses of the national nursing seminar, urging departments concerned to improve and show concern for nursing work. Speaking at today's forum, Comrade Deng Yingchao commended veteran nursing experts Shen Yuanhui and Ruan Xuehua and medical team leader Li Landing of the revolutionary war years as well as middle-aged nursing backbone Zhang Jihua and young nurse Zhang Xiufang for performing outstanding work in the period of socialist construction. She also recalled that in Yanan, Chairman Mao wrote two inscriptions: "nursing work has great political significance" and "respect and care for nurses." She said: The spirit embodied in the two inscriptions is still applicable today. Nurses' work deserves society's respect. Nursing is very important. It is a specialized branch of learning and an indispensable part of the socialist health work. She urged health departments at all levels to strengthen leadership over nursing work and show concern for nurses' work, study and lives so that they may do their jobs well with vigor and vitality. She also hoped that nurses would score greater achievements and contribute more to the accomplishment of the four modernizations in China.

With delight, Comrade Fang Yi wrote an inscription in young nurse Meng Qingling's notebook: "Value and respect medical and nursing work. It is an important part of the medical science. I hope young comrades will work hard and keep up their efforts." When the young nurse read aloud the inscription before the forum, the participants responded with warm applause.

At the forum, Comrade Kang Keqing warmly praised the work of nurses. In her speech, she hoped all spheres of the society would respect nurses as well as their work. She also urged women's federations at all levels to cooperate with the departments concerned in the future, understand and be concerned about the well-being of female nurses and help dispel the worries that distract them from their work.

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At the forum, Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association, stressed: Nursing is an independent branch of learning with a complete theoretical structure of its own. There have been many new developments in the application of new technologies. He said: Using scientific and technical knowledge to serve patients, nurses are scientific and technical workers who safeguard the people's physical and mental health. They will play a more important role in the development of science and technology in China.

Guo Ziheng, vice minister of public health, stressed the necessity to strengthen leadership over nursing work and devote special efforts to improving nursing education, running nursing schools well and retraining and raising the standards of registered nurses. Higher education in nursing should also be developed as soon as possible.

Attending the forum were Nie Yuchan, Lin Sixin and Wang Yafang, veteran nursing workers in Beijing. Shen Yuanhui, who was director of the nursing department of the Yanan central hospital as early as 1941, is blind but managed to attend today's forum. In her speech, she recalled how Chairman Mao and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries had been deeply concerned about nurses' work in those years, giving the participants a profound lecture. Lu Shiyuan, vice president of Beijing's Jishuitan hospital who has spent 40 years in nursing work, addressed the forum, urging for the restoration of the nursing specialty in medical colleges and universities so as to train more teachers, scientific researchers and management personnel for the nursing specialty more rapidly. Zhu Yuexia, head nurse of the Surgical Department of the Beijing Medical College's affiliated No 1 hospital, spoke at the forum on the scientific nature and importance of nursing work based on her practical experience in nursing. Representatives of young nurses also made speeches, pledging to cherish nursing work, modestly learn from veteran nurses and work hard to master more professional knowledge to better serve the people.

Huang Jiasi and Wu Ruiping, famous medical scientists, also attended and addressed the forum. The forum was jointly sponsored by the Public Health Ministry, the Scientific and Technical Association and the Nurses Association of China. Wang Xiuying, vice chairman of the Nurses Association of China, presided over the forum. Representatives of nursing circles from Shanghai, Tianjin and Liaoning were invited to attend the forum.

#### 'BITTER LOVE' AUTHOR BAI HUA RETURNS TO WUHAN

OW070839 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] WEN XUE PAO reports today that according to reliable information from related sources, writer Bai Hua has recently returned to Wuhan PLA units and remains head of the creative group under the cultural department of Wuhan PLA units. He is now working on his writing at home. The paper also reports that after Bai Hua's movie script "Bitter Love" was criticized, some rumors about his whereabouts in the literary and art circles were totally absurd.

#### AFP REPORTS ACTIVIST RELEASED FROM PRISON

OW061222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 6 May (AFP)--One of the best known activists spawned by China's human rights and democracy movement, Fu Yuehua, was recently released from prison after serving a two-year sentence, it was learned today. Officials of the Beijing prison where 34-year-old Mrs Fu was held told a visiting delegation of Canadian judges that she had been released, but did not say when, sources close to the delegation said.

Observers said the release could well have been last month because Mrs Fu was formally put under arrest in April 1979, although she had been taken into police custody in January of that year, thus becoming the first victim of the clampdown that hit the "Beijing spring." The prison officials said they had no knowledge of Mrs Fu's present whereabouts.



RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK061344 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Party Committees Should Attach Importance To and Support Discipline Inspection Work"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to establish party discipline inspection organs, discipline inspection committees at all levels have, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and CCP committees at all levels and with the masses' support, done a lot of work and scored achievements. This has laid a good foundation for further promoting party work style.

Although we have scored relatively distinctive achievements in discipline inspection work, we are still far from fulfilling the party's demand and the people's expectations. In order to fulfill the great tasks entrusted to the discipline inspection departments by the party, discipline inspection committees at all levels and all discipline inspection workers must continue to make strenuous efforts. Discipline inspection work demands that discipline inspection committees at all levels and their personnel possess a high sense of revolutionary responsibility and dedication to work. They must possess a dauntless combat spirit, be bold to promote and maintain righteousness, be bold to take up responsibilities and be bold to tackle difficult problems. In addition to this, they must also possess the willpower to challenge and indomitably overcome difficulties.

To promote discipline inspection work, we need not only the hard efforts of the discipline inspection committees at all levels, but also the attention and support of the CCP committees at all levels and the leading cadres.

The majority of the CCP committees and leading cadres attach importance to discipline inspection work. They impose strict demands on themselves, take the lead in abiding by discipline and law and actively support the work of the discipline inspection departments. However, some CCP committees and leading cadres lack a sufficient understanding of the significance of party discipline inspection work and do not show great support. They believe that discipline inspection work is antagonistic to achieving economic readjustment and developing stability and unity, and hold that the discipline inspection departments are "making trouble" and "finding fault." For this reason, they do not include discipline inspection work on the agenda of the CCP committee's work and make no arrangement for discipline inspection work. Some of them take neither enthusiastic nor decisive actions to assign cadres to the discipline inspection departments. In addition to this, they provide no opportunity for the cadres who have been assigned to the discipline inspection departments to play their professional roles by giving them a lot of other work to do, making them too busy to look after discipline inspection work and making the discipline inspection departments become mere skeletons. We must quickly change this situation. A great deal of facts have proved that the promotion of discipline inspection work is one of the major guarantees for developing stability and unity and stepping up economic readjustment. One of the major factors accounting for the poor performance of certain localities and departments is that discipline is slack, the distinction between right and wrong is confused and a corrupt party work style exists. On the other hand, the masses' activism is affected since cases in violation of law and discipline have not been promptly and appropriately dealt with. We must firmly bear in mind what Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "The work style of the ruling party involves the life and death of the party." We must attach great importance to rectifying party work style and rectifying the party's discipline inspection work and must vigorously support discipline inspection committees at all levels.

In view of the situation during the past 2 years, CCP committees should adopt the following approaches in order to support work of the discipline inspection committees.

First, they should support the smooth carrying out of investigations. The discipline inspection committees must first carry out investigations and studies to find out the truth when cases in violation of the "guiding principles" occur. However, the investigations are always hampered by various obstacles and difficulties. Sometimes, it is necessary to take a long time and spend a lot of money to investigate some simple cases. The situation is even worse in the more complicated cases and in those involving powerful people the CCP committees must first of all "give the green light" for carrying out investigations in order to support discipline inspection work. It is necessary to seriously criticize those who create difficulties and hamper investigations in order to ensure the smooth progress of investigations.

Second, it is necessary to promptly deal with and approve, in accordance with the party principles, the investigation reports and proposals put forth by the discipline inspection departments. In some cases, when the discipline inspection departments submit investigation reports to the CCP committees for approval, the reports are neglected or big problems are turned into small problems and small problems into no problem at all; while in other cases, the reports are delayed and delayed under the pretext of need for further "study." Certain individual leaders and cadres attach more importance to human relationships than to party spirit and they harbor and take no action against those who violate party discipline, thus hampering the carrying out of discipline inspection work and creating bad effects among the masses. This in fact seriously violates the party principles. In order to support discipline inspection work, CCP committees must promptly study, discuss and authorize for dispatch the investigation reports and proposals put forth by the discipline inspection committees. They must also make decisions in accordance with the party principles and the stipulations of the "guiding principles" in order to distinguish between right and wrong, to strictly mete out rewards or punishments, to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and to cure the sickness to save the patient.

Third, leading cadres must take the lead in spontaneously implementing the "guiding principles" and play an exemplary role in abiding by law and discipline. So long as we can literally proceed from the leaders and from all levels and so long as the leaders can set good examples for the party members and the masses, we definitely can smoothly carry out discipline inspection work, seriously implement the "guiding principles" and easily overcome the unsavory trends.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON EVALUATING WESTERNIZATION MOVEMENT

HK070514 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Dang Dexin [8093 1795 0207]: "Appraisal of the Westernization Movement Must Be Appropriate"]

[Text] At present, great divergence of opinion exists on the appraisal of the Westernization movement among the historical study circles. In my opinion, we must first understand its causes and objectives if we want to have a correct appraisal of the Westernization movement. Westernization means affairs dealing with barbarians, that is, all matters dealing with foreign countries. In the documents of the Qing Dynasty, to deal with barbarians was to deal with foreign affairs. The Westernization movement was the activities advocated by the bureaucrats of the Westernization group represented by Yi Xin, Wen Xiang, Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang and Li Hongzhang of the Qing Dynasty. They advocated procuring and copying foreign arms and ammunition. Their main purpose was to retrieve and safeguard the declining feudal Qing Dynasty and to put down the then peasant uprisings of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Nian Army. Yi Xin, Wen Xiang and others held that the uprisings of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Nian army were "diseases of the heart," while the foreign powers were merely "skin rashes on the arms and legs." Therefore, "priority should be given to combat the Fa [4099] (the Taipings--the author) and the Nian army."



It is crystal clear that the cause for the Westernization movement was not simply combating foreign invaders; on the contrary, it was the malicious product of the Chinese feudal forces who colluded with the foreign invaders to suppress the Chinese people's revolutions. This is a historical fact. From 1861 on, Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang and Li Hongzhang promoted "Westernization," procured arms and ammunition from foreign countries, established and trained the "new army," and constructed some modern armories, arsenals and shipyards. With the new weapons, they colluded with the French and American foreign rifle detachment and carried out bloody suppressions of the uprisings of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Nian army. As we all know, Zeng, Zuo and Li were the slaughterers who suppressed the peasant uprisings. Li Hongzhang, in particular, was the traitor who betrayed the interests of the country and the people several times. In their article, however, Li Shiyue and Hubing praised Zeng, Zuo and Li and said that "they took over from Lin, Gong and Wei," and "put into practice the methods they learned from the West to make the country rich and build up the military power." Making a comment in disregard of the actual significance of the Westernization movement, I am afraid, is inappropriate.

Second, in the last paragraph of Li and Hu's article, they drew an important conclusion, that is, "whether or not they had advocated learning from the West was one of the important touchstones for appraising the historical figures and incidents in modern Chinese history." In my opinion, it is incorrect if we judge a person or an incident by evaluating whether or not he or it had learned from the West. In modern Chinese history, people like Hong Xiuquan, Kang Youwei, Yan Fu and Sun Yat-sen who studied the progressive thinking and scientific knowledge from the West in order to "save the country and the people" will be praised by the people forever. As mentioned above, the bureaucrats of the Westernization group were actually not "learning from the West to strengthen the country" as described by Li and Hu. Instead, what they advocated was "self-strengthening" by promoting the munitions industry and strengthening the armed forces of the feudal Qing Dynasty. What they meant by "acquiring riches" was definitely not acquiring riches for the state and the people. Instead, riches were acquired for the comprador-feudal bureaucratic clique such as Li Hongzhang's clique. In Li and Hu's article, they said that Zeng, Zuo and Li had devoted much energy to training a modern army and that they "secretly and objectively accumulated material strength to pave the way for the independence and advancement of China." Such a saying is incorrect. What Zeng, Zuo and Li secretly "accumulated" was their personal strength; they tried to maintain a balance of power among themselves for they wanted to strive for sovereignty for themselves. During the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-95, Li Hongzhang tried every way to sue for peace because he feared that the northern fleet which he had devoted much energy to training would be destroyed. The fact that he signed the humiliating "Treaty of Shimonoseki" with the Japanese at the expense of betraying the interests of the country and the people was a significant example.

Third, Comrades Li and Hu said that the Westernization group were "men of insight," and that "they tried to transplant capitalism on the basis of feudalism. This should be considered as progressive and a manifestation of enlightenment." As a matter of fact, the Westernization group was more "enlightened" than the feudal diehard group who regarded modern industrial mass production, science and technology as "grotesque and insignificant skills." However, their real "aim" was not "transplanting," not to mention promoting, capitalism. On the contrary, they wanted to protect the declining reactionary rule of the landlord class. When we say that the Westernization group was reactionary, we are not talking about the modern enterprises they promoted. We are aiming at the reactionary objective of "betraying the country and suppressing the people." The military industry and other subsidiary civil enterprises initiated by the Westernization group did objectively stimulate the development of Chinese capitalism. This was not, however, due to the objective will of the Westernization group. It was the inevitable outcome of the Westernization activities.



We must not ignore the fact that the bureaucrats of the Westernization group did create obstacles for the birth and development of Chinese national capitalism. For example: Regarding tax regulations, the foreign merchants had to pay only little tax while the Chinese had to pay heavy taxes. As for the li kin (li means 1 percent, therefore li kin means paying a 1-percent tax,) the Chinese merchants had to pay li kin while the foreigners were exempted. 2) They practiced economic monopoly in the civilian enterprises run by the government, or by merchants, but under the supervision of governors or jointly run by government officials and merchants. In his memorial of running a trial weaving plant, Li Hongzhang said, "In the coming 10 years, Chinese merchants are not permitted to run their own businesses. They can only become shareholders or attach their business to the government run enterprises." In business such as the China Merchant Steamship Navigation Company Limited, people were likewise "not permitted to run their own business." 3) The real power of all these enterprises was under the control of the bureaucrats of the Westernization group such as managers, inspectors, assistants and so on. The shareholders had no power at all. Thus, the merchants dared not invest their money in enterprises jointly run by the government and the merchants. 4) The big bureaucrats of the Westernization group such as Zeng, Zuo and Li were backed by foreign powers. It is exactly because Chinese national capitalism was seriously suppressed and confined by foreign capitalism and the Chinese feudal regime that China was destined to move slowly and painstakingly along a narrow, rugged road.

#### HONGQI ON HISTORIC MISSION OF CHINESE PEOPLE

HK060426 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 81 pp 14-17

[Article by Le Weishi [2867 0787 1395]: "Shoulder the Important Historic Mission"]

[Text] China's great socialist cause has met with setbacks, hazards and difficulties. Now, it has turned to the correct path again. The magnificent goal of building a modern socialist power which has a high degree of democracy and civilization is arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of millions of people. The glorious traditions of the Chinese nation, namely, boldness, hard work and plain living, are developing under new historical conditions. The whole party and all nationalities throughout the country will surely be able to shoulder the important historic mission entrusted by the new epoch.

At historic turning points when people are recalling the past and probing into the future, various views will emerge. In order to achieve ideological unanimity, we have to undergo a process. Even though the majority of the people are full of confidence and advancing boldly, others are confused and hesitant, skeptical about the superiority of socialism, puzzled by the setbacks and mistakes which have occurred in the course of socialist construction, and uncertain about future prospects. In order to make concerted efforts to build a socialist power, it is necessary to thoroughly discuss these fundamental issues.

Socialism is a scientific ideological system as well as an advanced social system. This social system is an inevitable outcome of historical development. Being the direct opposite of the old system, it is the negation of the latter. Thus, it will inevitably throw off the basic evils of the old system, inherit all useful things of the past and demonstrate incomparable superiority over the old system. The founder of Marxism proved this theory with strong scientific evidence. However, the bourgeois politicians and theorists have repeatedly made vain attempts to refute it. Socialism is not only radiating with brilliance in theory, it is also flourishing in practice and is demonstrating strong vitality. The earth-shaking changes over the past 31 years in new China constitute forceful evidence. Under the socialist system, the working people who lived like beasts of burden for generations have stood up and become masters of their own fate.

Private ownership has been replaced by public ownership; the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class; the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work has been basically practiced, and the history of exploitation of man by man has basically ended. On the foundation of "poverty and blankness" left over by old China, an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial system and a national economic system have been established. Old cultural and educational establishments have undergone necessary reform whereas science, education, culture, the press, publishing, public health and physical culture, which should serve the people, have made remarkable developments. We have overcome foreign aggressive forces which attempted to isolate and blockade us, interfere in our affairs and stir up troubles. The independence of our country has been strengthened. All people are clear about these achievements. However, as time passes and as people have seen too much of these achievements, they are no longer aware of them. This is like "staying in a room full of fragrant orchids, one ceases to smell the fragrance." When we mention these basic facts, some young people think that we are merely "boasting" and prating about "major principles." Some older comrades also feel that these are platitudes. However, these involve the major issue of how should we understand the nature of the socialist system. If we abandon these "major principles," we will inevitably make ideological mistakes.

People have raised the following question: China's economy has been developing so slowly, how can we say that socialism is superior? It is right to judge the superiority of a social system by its economic development. However, it would not be correct to draw the conclusion from this that the socialist system is not superior. The key to understanding this question is making a comprehensive analysis of the past 31 years. As everyone knows, before 1957, our socialist system was in an elementary stage. However, at that time, the scale of our economic construction and the speed of production development were quite amazing. From 1952 to 1957, the average annual increase of the total industrial and agricultural values was 10.9 percent, that of industry was 18 percent and that of agriculture was 4.5 percent. During this period, the actual wage increase of the staff and workers in enterprises under the ownership of the whole people was 30.7 percent, and the increase of peasants' income was 27.9 percent. Weren't these vivid demonstrations of the superiority of socialism? However, since then, our erroneous leftist guiding ideology together with the sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques disrupted and slowed down our economic development and even brought the whole national economy to the brink of collapse. How should we treat this fact, then? Is this the fault of socialism itself? No. To be fair, we should say that this is a grave consequence caused by damage done to the socialist system. On the whole, economic development over the past 31 years has not been fast and it has not achieved what it should have. This is because the superiority of socialism was only given full play for a short period of time and it was hindered over a long period of time. Both positive and negative experiences have shown that as long as we conscientiously uphold the socialist system instead of running counter to it, we will be able to promote the rapid development of the national economy.

Some people like to compare China with certain capitalist countries. They tend to exaggerate the high levels of production and livelihood in these countries and stress the poverty of China. As a result, they doubt the superiority of socialism. We admit that our present economy is backward and we do not oppose making comparisons. However, we do not agree with the isolated and static approach to making comparisons. All countries have their own histories and backgrounds. When capitalism was developed to a considerable extent in certain countries, our country was still in a stagnant situation of feudal society. When capitalism entered the stage of imperialism, China was reduced to the status of a semi-feudal and semicolonial society. At that time, the standard of living of the Chinese people was, as Engels pointed out, "the lowest in the world." ("Marx and Engels on China," p 144) China became a socialist state when capitalism here was not, and could not have been, fully developed.



We could not wait for the full development of capitalism before we began to carry out socialist revolution and construction. Capitalism in some countries already had a history of several centuries when new China was founded. The production levels and standards of living of these countries at that time were already higher than those of our country at present. After liberation, we eliminated the social roots of poverty and backwardness and tried to rapidly develop social productivity. However, it is obviously unrealistic to accomplish within 30 years what other countries accomplished in several centuries. We must also understand that the high degree of development of capitalist economy has been brought about by the blood, sweat and sufferings of the working people in capitalist countries as well as their colonies. Behind this economic prosperity, there are intrinsic and unquarable contradictions. Such contradictions have become and will continue to become a barrier in the development of productivity. From the viewpoint of development, capitalism has poor prospects while socialism is full of vitality. It will take us quite a long time to catch up with the level of economic development in capitalist countries. However, as Lenin said: "Capitalism can and will be utterly vanquished because socialism can create a new and much higher labor productivity." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 29, p 388)

If the socialist system is superior to all old systems and if its victory is an irresistible objective inevitability, why have there been so many setbacks and mistakes in the course of socialist construction? We must analyze this question from two angles--the subjective and the objective aspects. The socialist cause is a new cause in mankind's history. It is also an unprecedentedly arduous cause. Up to now, no country in the world has yet to accomplish this cause. None has achieved the socialist "ideal state" which could serve as a guide for us to follow. Socialism is still in the process of developing by practice. It requires us to carry out study and exploration with utmost perseverance for a considerably long period of time to come. One hundred and thirty years ago, Marx said: "Proletarian revolutions, like those of the 19th century, usually criticize themselves, pause in their own course and review their apparently accomplished tasks in order to begin them afresh. They deride with unmerciful thoroughness the inadequacies, weaknesses and impropriety of their first attempts. They seem to throw down their adversary only in order that the latter may draw new strength from the earth and rise again, more gigantic, before them. They repeatedly retreat from the indefinitely magnificent goal, until they have created a situation in which they cannot retreat any further. Then, life itself will cry out: Here is Rhodes, leap here! Here is the rose, here dance!" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels, vol 1, p 607) Here, Marx portrayed a picture of the hardships and setbacks which the proletarian revolutions in European capitalist countries underwent. While constructing socialism in such a poor and backward country like ours, we will naturally meet with even more difficulties. Moreover, setbacks and mistakes will inevitably occur.

Practice over the 30-odd years tells us that it is by no means easy to make clear all the basic principles regarding the construction of socialism. It is even more difficult to correctly apply them in practice. When we review what we have done in the past with a higher level of understanding, we often feel that some of our mistakes have been ridiculous and that we have been childish. However, it is difficult to avoid them. For example, production relations must be commensurate with the level of productivity. This is a general concept of Marxism. However, we have long been laying undue emphasis on the constant reform of production relations and have neglected the continuous promotion of the level of productivity. Take another example, the production aim of socialism is to meet the people's material and cultural needs. This should not be a problem. However, over quite a long period of time, we have indulged in high accumulation and have neglected the people's livelihood needs. Take another example, during the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958, the steel-making campaign was unfolded and the slogan of "launching satellites" was put forth.



From the current point of view, they ran counter to science. However, they were accepted by the majority of people and put into practice. Similar examples have shown us that in order to acquire a correct understanding, we must go through repeated processes of practice-knowledge-practice-knowledge instead of one single process. In acquiring a correct understanding, the subjective thinking usually does not conform with objective facts. This is due to the limitations of people's understanding, the complications of objective situations and the tortuosity of the process of cognition. This is also the epistemological root of people's mistakes. If we are not clear about this point and deny the aspect of inevitability of making mistakes, we will not be in keeping with material dialectics.

Of course, we must by no means try to excuse ourselves saying that it is inevitable to make mistakes and denying the possibility of avoiding mistakes. In fact, some of our mistakes could have been avoided. We did not manage to avoid them because we were under the guidance of "leftist" ideology. Under such guidance, it was impossible for us to correctly sum up experience and correct our mistakes. Now, we emphasize the emancipation of the mind, persist in seeking truth from facts, try to further understand the tenacity of the "leftist" ideology and energetically try to eliminate its influence. We do this because we want to make fewer mistakes and avoid major ones, so that the socialist cause can progress smoothly.

Engels said: "There is no historical catastrophe that is not remedied by historical progress." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 39, p 149) This is a law of history. Historical catastrophes will not automatically change into historical progress but will change through people's subjective efforts. Our country has just undergone a great catastrophe and it is now making a new start amid difficulties. We are confronted with important tasks: On the one hand, we have to solve many problems left over from history. On the other hand, we have to open up a path for building a Chinese-style socialist power. What must we do in order to accomplish this task? We must not remain passive and wait. If we stand by with folded arms and refuse to work in a down-to-earth manner, the difficulties will not automatically disappear and the wealth will not fall from the skies. Nor must we grumble. When we make mistakes in our work, the masses may complain. This is understandable. However, it is not a positive approach in solving problems. It can only sap people's morale and discourage them. Nor must we depend on foreign aid. It is necessary to seek the economic cooperation of all friendly countries, to learn from foreign experiences of management and to import some advanced foreign technology and equipment. However, we cannot imagine a large country like ours importing modernization from foreign countries. Much less can we imagine that we could live on charity. In order to overcome the existing difficulties, to change China from a poor country to a prosperous one and to achieve our great goal, we must depend on the party's correct leadership and the unity of the broad masses of people, arouse their revolutionary and indomitable fighting will and carry forth the pioneering spirit of hard work and plain living.

As a Chinese proverb goes, "every man shares in the responsibility for the fate of his country." This reflects the high degree of patriotic enthusiasm displayed by the Chinese people in history. However, in the old society, the working people were in the position of the oppressed and the exploited. It was not possible for them to freely assume responsibilities in society. It is only after the working people became the masters of the country as they are today that they began to work for society. We must cherish this and enhance our sense of responsibility of being the masters of our country. This sense of responsibility refers to initiative, creativity and the spirit of self-sacrifice. Lei Feng, the great communist fighter, is an example of one who possessed a strong sense of responsibility of being one of the masters of the country. What is heartening is that such a sense of responsibility, which was vilified and suppressed when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amok, is again blossoming in radiant splendor as it is displayed by millions upon millions of people. This is an important reflection of the style and features of the socialist epoch.

Compared with this, those who are preoccupied with their individual economic gains and losses and who refuse, in both words and deeds, to make efforts on their own initiative in building socialism, are not in harmony with the spirit of this epoch. In our society, the fundamental interests of the state, the collective and the individual are identical. Producers give their products to society and get them back in terms of money and material objects after some social deductions have been made. Even the social deductions directly and indirectly benefit the producers. The more producers contribute to society, the more they get back from it. Only in this way can members of society live an increasingly rich material life. If we seek personal gains by infringing upon the interests of the state and the collective, we may gain some temporary profits. However, in the long run, the temporary profits will not be able to make up for the losses which our fundamental interests have suffered. We must take a broad and long-term view. Party members and cadres must play the vanguard exemplary role, unite with and influence the masses, consciously place the interests of the state and the collective above everything else and make utmost efforts for the prosperity of the country.

China's current situation is the best since the 1960's. It has provided the most favorable conditions for the Chinese people to display their wisdom and talents. The most essential reflection of our excellent situation is the correctness of the line adopted by the party Central Committee. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the third plenary session, the line and policies adopted by our party Central Committee have been basically different from those formulated during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and have not been completely identical with those adopted before the "Great Cultural Revolution." The main difference is that we have corrected our "leftist" mistakes. The central work conference held recently shows that our party has completely done away with the "leftist" guiding ideology. It requires great efforts to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology in various fronts and various spheres. However, we have found the root cause of our setbacks and disasters. This is a marvelous thing. It shows that our party, a serious Marxist political party, has a strong sense of responsibility and can correct its own mistakes. Our socialist system is capable of regulating itself. It can resolve all sorts of contradictions which have emerged on the road of advance. Practice over the past few years verifies that by conscientiously implementing the line formulated since the third plenary session and by upholding the four basic principles, we can, politically, maintain stability and unity and promote the progress of democratization. Economically, we can work according to the objective laws and the actual conditions of our country, rapidly develop productivity and gradually improve the people's livelihood. Ideologically, we can suit our subjective thinking better with the objective facts and continue to heighten our cognitive ability. Of course, we do not mean that our party's current line and policies are perfect. They should continue to be enriched, improved and developed. However, relatively speaking, they are closest to the objective truth and are the fundamental guarantee of our new victories on the way to building a modern socialist power. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Society's wealth is created by workers, peasants and working intellectuals. Provided they take their destiny into their own hands, provided they have a Marxist-Leninist line and energetically tackle problems instead of evading them, they can overcome any difficulty on earth." History has proved, and will continue to prove, that this is a great truth.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CONGRATULATES TABLE TENNIS WINNERS

HK301256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Generate Greater Light and Heat for the Honor of the Motherland--Congratulating the Chinese Men's and Women's Teams on Winning the Championships"]

[Text] Early in the morning of 21 April, exciting good news came from distant Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. The dynamic Chinese men's and women's table tennis teams beat the Hungarian men's team and the South Korean women's team respectively and took the crowns at the exciting world table tennis championships. Once again, the name of our great motherland was engraved on the "Swaythling Cup" and the "Corbillion Cup."



The victory of the table tennis athletes did not come easily. In the world tournament at which all strong teams and masters assembled, the Chinese men's team won a fine battle and succeeded in winning the title which they had lost to the Hungarians in the previous championships. The Chinese women's team succeeded in winning the title of champion for the fourth successive time. They have won new glories and honors for the motherland. We here in the capital of the motherland extend our warm congratulations to them.

The Chinese men's team was defeated 2 years ago in Pyongyang by the Hungarian team whose victory prevented China from winning the trophy in the team championship at the 35th world table tennis championships. However, the Chinese men's team did not give up after that setback; instead, they calmly and seriously summed up the experience and found out where they fell short. They worked out some measures and spent countless hours in practicing and perfecting their skills. Finally, they have their wish fulfilled and were able to win back the trophy which they lost in the previous championships. The table tennis sportsmen's experience tells us: it is possible for us to recoup what we have lost due to errors; this is a rule applicable not only to ball games, but to other efforts as well. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" practiced tyranny for 10 years. As a result, many obstacles and errors were introduced in our cause and the guiding ideology of our work. We lost precious time due to their interference. In face of this objective reality, should we become pessimistic, and put the blame on everybody and everything except ourselves, or should we boost our spirit and strive to make progress? On this question, the Chinese men's team table tennis had given us an answer and some inspirations: We can win back the trophy we lost. Likewise, we can also rouse ourselves to make up for lost time. We must be resolved to do so.

In the current competitive sports scene, the leading roles are mostly taken up by young people. Since we won the men's team championship at the 26th world table tennis championships, for 20 years, except during the 10-year catastrophe which prevented us from participating at the 29th and 30th world championships, our country has maintained a relatively high standard in table tennis. This is closely related to the emergence of new talents. Although the sportswomen of the Chinese table tennis team won three successive championships, they were not conceited at their successes. Their performances set a new standard and they scored an unprecedented good result of not losing one game during any of the matches. Some in international table tennis circles said: It is possible for the Chinese team to take away the trophies in any important tournaments even if they send some unknown young players to the championships. As a matter of fact, some of the important matches of the teams were played by virtual newcomers who had been trained by veteran sportsmen. These dynamic and spirited "newborn calves" give rise to the hope that they will inherit the good traditions and strive toward new victories.

We must attach importance to giving guidance and help to young people and bringing up new talents if sports in our country is to ever "break out of the Asian scene and march into the world arena." In our other words, we must also pin our hopes on the young generation. The youths are showing their strength and talents in many fields. They are in many ways similar to the old generation, but, they also have the unique characteristics of young people. They love the motherland, the people, their work and are looking forward to building a strong modernized socialist country under the guidance of the CCP. They are the trustworthy and hopeful generation. A few years ago, people were often sighing that there were not enough capable people to fill the vacancies in all fronts. Considering the present situation, the young are growing faster and becoming more capable than was anticipated. This is true in many departments in sports circles, literature and art circles, theoretical circles and science and technological circles, as well as other areas. We are glad to see the new generation brought up by the old generation using their own wisdom and strength to win glory and engrave the name of the great motherland on the trophies. They are working hard for the prosperity of the motherland. We are glad that we have successors for our cause and are full of confidence in our future.



At present, our performances in many international sports tournaments have not been up to par. In those sports which we have succeeded in putting ourselves among the best, we must be modest and prudent and persistently work to make incessant progress. As for our economic construction, science and technology, and culture and education, we still lag far behind others. For the development and prosperity of our motherland, every youth with lofty ideals and every patriot should be resolved to use his talents in arduous practical work. They should follow the example of those athletes who succeeded in engraving the name of the motherland on the trophies, and give out their light and heat by doing a good job in their posts.

#### XINHUA STRESSES EFFORTS TO DIVERSIFY ECONOMY

OW011435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0731 GMT 1 May 81

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "Acquire a Correct Understanding, Actively Develop Diversified Economic Undertakings in Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--Recently the party Central Committee and State Council issued a circular on developing diversified economic undertakings in rural areas. This action was another major step in developing agriculture in an all-round way and bringing about a prosperous rural economy.

To make peasants better off and rural economy prosperous and to make the agricultural sector furnish more commodities for the entire society is the central authorities' strategic goal in agriculture. We cannot expect to achieve this goal unless we develop diversified economic undertakings.

Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, initial readjustments have been made in single-product rural economies in various localities. As a result, both grain and other economic undertakings have rapidly developed. In Shandong, for instance, the 1980 grain area was 4.6 million mu less than that in 1978, but grain output increased by nearly 2 billion jin, cotton by 7.6 million dan and peanuts by 900 million jin. Although China's total grain output somewhat declined due to severe natural disasters, output of cash crops such as cotton, tea, edible oil, sugar and silk cocoon generally increased. This is a rare achievement. Because of their lack of understanding of the significance of the internal readjustment in the agricultural structure initiated since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, some comrades have said that "diversified economic undertakings have gone too far" and that "diversified economic undertakings have pushed back grain production." They have even demanded that production teams be not allowed to make decisions on what kind of crops they should grow. Such a view is detrimental to agricultural production and hampers the implementation of the policy of the party Central Committee and State Council on developing diversified economic undertakings.

Last year China's grain area was 65 million mu less than that in 1977. This is mainly because some of the cultivated land had been taken away for industrial and agricultural capital construction and railway, highway and peasant housing construction. The change in the cropping system, from triple-cropping to double-cropping or from double-cropping in 1 year to triple-cropping in 2 years, also reduced the total grain area. The actual grain area used to grow cash crops was only 20 million mu. It was used mainly to grow oil-bearing crops. Most of the land was saline-alkali soil, sandy wasteland or idled land during the winter season and had little effect on grain output.

In addition, last year's reduction in grain output was mainly due to natural disasters. Some 660 mu of farmland was affected by natural disasters while 330 million mu was actually damaged. The disaster-stricken areas in the middle and lower reaches of Chang Jiang and Hebei Plain constitute China's major grain production region. In light of the seriousness of last year's natural disasters, the fact that grain output dropped only slightly was itself an accomplishment.

Grain production is obviously important and should be continually stepped up. But at the same time diversified economic undertakings should also be vigorously developed. Our policy is to actively develop diversified economic undertaking while continuing our efforts in grain production. The development of diversified economic undertakings will bring more meat, eggs, milk, fish, vegetable and other foodstuffs to the people and will gradually reduce grain consumption. In this context, developing forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations, fishery and other economic undertakings is tantamount to developing grain production. The development of diversified economic undertakings will also bring us more funds and organic fertilizers for grain production.

#### FURTHER REPORT ON ALL-ARMY YOUTH WORK CONFERENCE

OWO61948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--As emphatically pointed out at the PLA youth work conference which ended on 4 May, the major task in youth work in the whole army at present is to uphold the four basic principles; intensify ideological education among young people; work hard to train them into revolutionary fighters with the "four haves, three attentions and two fear-nots" (have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; attention to soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline; fear neither hardship nor sacrifice); give full scope to their vanguard role in building a modernized revolutionary army; and encourage them to contribute to the people, the motherland and mankind.

At this 9-day conference, speeches were made by many units and individuals, introducing and exchanging their experience in doing youth work. The conference also seriously studied the question of how to strengthen youth work in army units. Many comrades pointed out: To meet the demand of training a generation of revolutionary fighters with the spirit of the "four haves, three attentions and two fear-nots" put forward by the PLA General Political Department, it is necessary to raise consciousness. We must not only organize everyone to study this demand and publicize it again and again so as to shape public opinion in this regard, but we must also work solidly and consciously try to train young people in the course of doing various tasks. We must avoid the phenomenon of "one-time enthusiasm followed by a cold and indifferent attitude." Continued efforts should be made to develop the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and other heroic models, to vigorously commend new examples, and to carry out activities for creating advanced CYL branches and becoming outstanding CYL members. In carrying out these activities, we must always pay attention to the demand for "four haves, three attentions and two fear-nots," and leaders and youth work cadres at all levels must set examples, act as models and play leading roles.

During the conference Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, came and delivered a speech. He said that the call of the "four haves, three attentions and two fear-nots" put forward by the PLA General Political Department has enriched the contents of the socialist spiritual civilization and is a supplement to and a continuation of the "five stresses and four beauties." This call, he added, fits the characteristics and needs of the young people in army units and is bound to have an enormous stimulating effect on the broad masses of local youths as well.

#### STUDENT FEDERATION OFFICIAL ON DRAMA FESTIVAL

OWO51234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--The drama and music festival held at universities and colleges throughout China for the past seven months officially closed yesterday. The national students' federation, which sponsored the festival, said it was the biggest students' cultural event since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. It had brought to light a number of hitherto unrecognized talents, a spokesman for the students' federation said.

Altogether, the federation awarded 34 first prizes, 53 second prizes and 52 third prizes for plays, dances, musical performances and compositions, songs and poems. The Beijing colleges and universities presented a total of 85 performances selected from the preliminaries--44 of them the work of the participants themselves--and some foreign students took part.

The spokesman for the federation said today that apart from stimulating cultural creativity among the students throughout China, the festival provided added interest to campus life. He added: "At the same time, it is not only a form of recreation but also a kind of ideological education, with the stress being laid on compositions and creations soundly based on morality and socialist ethics."

WANG SHOUDAO WRITES FOREWORD TO BOOK ON LI ZONGREN

OW070116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--A book entitled "Mr Li Zongren's Later Years" was published recently by the publishing house for historical materials. Mr Li Zongren served as vice-president of the Kuomintang government in April 1948 and was acting president in January 1949. In December 1949, he went to reside in the U.S.

The book tells of Mr Li's 15 years in exile abroad after he left mainland China in 1949 and his subsequent experiences when he returned to his motherland. The author Cheng Siyuan worked with Li Zongren for many years and had once served as a Standing Committee member of the Kuomintang Central Committee. He had direct knowledge of events and people in the book.

During his exile abroad, the book notes Mr Li Zongren had a strong sense of pride about the Chinese nation and never forgot that he was Chinese. In response to the Communist Party's call "all patriots belong to one big family," he overcame obstacles and returned to China in 1965. When he was critically ill in January 1969, he wrote a letter to Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou Enlai, saying, "The road I took to return to the motherland in 1965 was correct."

In a forward to the book, Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, described this book as a summary of Li Zongren's experiences in his later years. "This book can be a helpful enlightenment to officers and government personnel of the Kuomintang still residing abroad," he said.



JIANGSU SENDS COMFORT GROUPS TO DISASTER AREAS

OWO61740 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] From 5 to 6 May a comfort group led by Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor, went to Rugao and Taixian Counties to comfort commune members in areas recently hit by strong winds and hailstorms.

According to old people in Rugao County, this year's hailstorms came earlier than usual and did serious damage in vast areas. They pointed out that when such a major disaster happened before liberation, local people had to sell their children and flee from the famine-stricken areas. But today communes and brigades in Rugao County are able to combat the disaster with tenacity. The No 2 production team of No 4 brigade of (Hainan) commune sustained serious damage. The team leader (Wang Guanlin) said to comrades of the comfort group during a field trip that despite serious crop losses, his team would never despair or relax its efforts. He said, thanks to the leadership of the party and government, the superior socialist system and the strength of the collective, they have been able to overcome all hardships and harvest a bumper harvest.

At present masses in Rugao and Taixian Counties are seriously summing up experiences, vigorously implementing various measures for combating the disaster, applying additional fertilizers to crops and strengthening field management of crops. [Words indistinct] at the same time, they have planted melons and vegetables on odd plots, and, to make up for losses in summer grain output they plan to increase autumn grain output. Losses in agriculture will be offset by gains in sideline occupation. Thus, they will have a good harvest for the whole year. Meanwhile, another comfort group led by provincial Vice Governor Li Zhizhong has gone to some communes and brigades in Yangzhong and Yixing Counties during the past few days to comfort rural cadres and commune members and inspect the disaster. The group made several field trips to (Bingda), (Lianhe) and (Gongyin) communes in Yangzhong County and to (Bintang) and (Chudong) communes in Yixing County to inspect the disaster, chatted with cadres in communes in the disaster areas, conveyed the concern of the provincial party committee and government for people in the disaster areas, and urged everyone to do a good job in combating the disaster areas, and urged everyone to do a good job in combating the disaster and in relief work. The group urged the disaster areas to make proper arrangements for the commune members' livelihood and to promptly replant crops.

When the comfort group arrived at the home of a commune member in (Jinsheng) No 4 production team of (Lianhe) commune in Yangzhong County, it carefully inspected damage to the commune member's house. Upon learning that the masses needed construction materials for repairing houses, Comrade Li Zhizhong said that he would instruct departments concerned to promptly solve the problem. Upon hearing the vice governor's words, the commune members were greatly moved. They said that they would never forget the concern shown them by the party and their own salvation, and would strive to win a victory in combating the disaster.

Everywhere the comfort group went, they were welcomed by cadres and masses, and they inspired the people in the disaster areas to reap a bumper harvest to overcome the disaster.

SHANDONG BANK CIRCULAR: AID TO RELIEVE DROUGHT

SKO61050 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The Shandong provincial agricultural bank issued an emergency circular urging agricultural banks and credit cooperatives at all levels to quickly respond to the call of the provincial People's Government by actively supporting the battle of combating drought and protecting crops and livestock.

The circular states: Agricultural banks at all levels should organize forces immediately and send them to drought-stricken areas to investigate damages and needed supplies. They must expeditiously release funds to those areas. They should further emancipate minds and ease restrictions on credit policies. They should give financial aid to all production teams, contracted work teams and households which have difficulties in combating drought and protecting crops or livestock--no matter what form of responsibility systems they are implementing.

To ensure the funds for combating drought and protecting crops and animals, apart from giving full play to available agricultural funds, they should encourage all kinds of savings deposits and actively support communes, brigades and individuals in developing diversified economy in accordance with local conditions to increase their incomes and agricultural funds and contribute to overcoming droughts and reaping a bumper harvest in 1981.

#### SHANDONG INSTITUTES DIVERSE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

SK070932 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] In developing its diversified economy, our province has widely instituted diverse forms of the responsibility and contract systems. These systems, which combine authority, responsibility and profit motives, have mobilized the enthusiasm of both the collective and individual and achieved marked economic results. In the 2 years of 1979 and 1980 the average income of commune members across the province increased by 36.7 yuan, surpassing the total increase of the commune members' income during the 29 years from 1949 to 1978.

Since the third plenary session, our province, in its efforts to develop a diversified economy, has first eliminated the erroneous leftist ideas which would rather have resources lie waste than let commune members exploit them. Instead, we have advocated all measures and practices so long as they can make the best use of resources, increase social wealth and benefit both the collective and the individual. Policies have become more flexible and diverse measures have been adopted. Rural units throughout the province, whether in flat lands, in mountains or in waterlogged or coastal areas and regardless of whether endowed with natural resources or provided with good production conditions, have all worked out their respective systems to develop production.

Summing up, these different forms can be classified into the following five major categories:

- 1) system of collective administration with management of norms and rewards for output in excess of production targets; 2) system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households--the higher the output the greater the gain; 3) system of signing contracts with specialized production households and meting out rewards and penalties according to output; 4) system of individual ownership and management with output owned by the individual; and 5) system of joint management with output shared among the concerned parties.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW070845 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, Shanghai People's Government and Shanghai Garrison Command held a conference on people's militia work in Shanghai from 4 to 6 May. The conference discussed questions of how to step up the building of militia organizations and do a better job in militia work under the new situation.

Attending the conference were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and first political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison Command; Han Zheyi, secretary of Shanghai party committee and head of the people's armed forces department under the municipal party committee; Commander He Yixiang of the Shanghai Garrison Command; and Political Commissar (Zhang Chen). An important speech was delivered by Comrade Chen Guodong at the conference, and he was followed by Commander He Yixiang who delivered a summing-up report.

It was pointed out at the conference: We must help the leading personnel at all levels to reach a common understanding on the basis of the guidelines adopted by the central authorities, gain a better understanding on the strategic role of people's militia and grasp well and firmly the task of building the militia organizations. In the course of building militia organizations, efforts should be made to improve their quality and pave the way to better carry out the militia work by reducing the size of militia organizations and simplifying militia organizational structures. Meanwhile, it is also important to intensify political-ideological work, give full publicity on people's war and extensively educate the militiamen to cherish the motherland and defend the motherland and the four modernizations. We must adhere to the principle that the party commands the armed forces and further strengthen and improve our leadership over militia work.



GUANGDONG MEMORIAL MEETING FOR NOTED WRITER

HK070138 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 May 81

[Summary] Comrade Zhou Gangming's memorial service was held in Guangzhou on 5 May. Zhou was a CCP member, a noted critic and writer, member of the Fifth National CPPCC, member of the Fourth Guangdong CPPCC Standing Committee, a member of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art, and vice chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art. Those sending wreaths included Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Wang Quanguo, Guo Rongchang, Wu Nansheng, Gong Zirong, Wang De, Yin Linping, Wu Lengxi, Yang Yingbin, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Ou Mengjue, Ouyang Shan, Liang Guang, and Yang Kanghua, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC.

Ouyang Shan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art, presided at the meeting. Du Ai, deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art, read the memorial speech.

REN ZHONGYI AT GUANGDONG THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

HK070136 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 May 81

[Summary] The 1981 Guangdong provincial festival of professional theatrical performances opened in Guangzhou on 5 May, when the provincial song and dance group performed the work "Pearls." Ren Zhongyi, Li Jianzhen, Chen Yueping, Ou Mengjue, Yang Deyuan and other leading comrades watched the performance.

HUNAN RIBAO ON YOUNG PEOPLE UPHOLDING PRINCIPLES

OW051115 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 May 81

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 4 May editorial: "Firmly Keep to the Correct Political Orientation--A Message to Young Friends on the May 4th Youth Day"]

[Text] The HUNAN RIBAO editorial says: The May 4th Youth Day has come around. Full of joy, we commemorate this glorious day of China's youth together with the young people throughout the province.

The editorial says: As the most active and vigorous force of society, young people have always played a vanguard and leading role in revolution and construction. However, we should also take note that some young people of this generation still have to overcome defects and shortcomings resulting from the fact that they have been living and been brought up in years of turbulence and a period of great change. Comrade Mao Zedong has pointed out: "Young people should first of all adhere firmly to a correct political orientation." Only if they adhere firmly to a correct political orientation can they have a direction, purpose and mission in their lives and work and bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativeness. Only thus can the masses of young people have a powerful motive force and maintain their fighting spirit and can they develop in the correct direction and in a sustained way. The masses of young comrades must thoroughly understand this point.

The editorial points out: To firmly maintain a correct political orientation, the most fundamental thing is to adhere to the four basic principles. The basic criterion in assessing whether or not a young person is revolutionary is whether or not he adheres to the four basic principles. By adhering to the four principles, he will be able to protect the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. By vacillating in adhering to the four basic principles, he will disturb the general political situation of our party and state, undermine the socialist cause and violate the guiding principles for the political life of the people in our country. To firmly maintain a correct political orientation, it is also necessary to energetically arouse and develop their patriotic enthusiasm to revitalize China.



The editorial continues: Another important point in adhering to the four basic principles is to foster genuine communist values. We should strive to become people with lofty moral principles, starting right now and advancing step by step. We must strive to become genuine Lei-Feng-type young people who honestly follow the "five stresses" and "four beauties."

The editorial emphasizes: Young people are the future and hope of our country. Whether or not the younger generation will firmly keep to a correct political orientation has great bearing on the future of the country and the flourishing of the nation. The whole party and the entire society should be concerned about the healthy growth of the young people. Party committees at all levels should make further efforts to organize educational, propaganda, literary and art, political science and law, financial and labor departments as well as all mass organizations to fully cooperate with one another and coordinate efforts to make a success of the education of young people and children. All CYL organizations should take the initiative to assist party committees in organizing various activities suited to the young people by developing multifarious CYL activities.

The HUNAN RIBAO editorial concludes: The young people should foster and seek to fulfill their lofty ideals. They must resolve to firmly keep to the correct political orientation, keep up the spirit of constantly making progress and shoulder the duty of revitalizing China so as to live up to the profound expectation and mandate of revolutionaries of the older generation and this great era.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE--Guangzhou, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Since Zhuhai Municipality, Guangdong, was designated as a special economic zone in 1979, its total industrial output value in 1980 increased 81 percent, total fish catch value 80 percent, and total agricultural income nearly 30 percent as compared with 1978. In 1980 per-capita income of its suburban rural population from collective yearend distribution was 232 yuan. The municipality earned for the state over \$35 million in foreign exchange, or 31.9 percent over 1979 and 96.7 percent over 1978. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 30 Apr 81 OW]

GUANGDONG SUGAR--The sugar refining season in Guangdong from 1980 to 1981 will be basically completed in late April. As of now, 1,009 million tons of sugar have been produced, reaching the highest level ever recorded. According to the statistics of the departments concerned, the areas sown to sugarcane in this refining season were reduced by 160,000 mu over the last refining season, yet output of sugarcane increased by 1.44 million tons, while cane sugar increased by 180,000 tons. During the current sugar refining season, the average per mu yield in the province is 3.5 tons, an increase of 1 ton over the last sugar refining season. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 81 HK]

GUANGDONG FISH--At present, tens of thousands of junks and motorboats are catching fish in the South China Sea. According to the departments concerned, from January to March 1981, 1.69 million dan of fish were netted, an increase of 21 percent over the corresponding period of 1980. Spring is an important fishing season in Guangdong. In Zhanjiang Prefecture alone, 571,000 dan of fish were caught during this period. This was an increase of 40 percent over the corresponding period of last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Apr 81 HK]

HENAN AFFORESTATION--Zhengzhou, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Henan Province this spring afforested 1.5 million mu of land, overfulfilling the 1981 afforestation plan by 7 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 1 Apr 81 OW]

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON POPULATION CENSUS

HK070557 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a meeting of municipal and prefectural population census leadership group chiefs and office directors in Chengdu from 30 April to 6 May. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national conference of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional population census office directors and exchanged experiences in carrying out census pilot projects and straightening out household registration. The meeting also held full discussions and studies on the importance of the population census, the relevant methods of carrying out the census, and the preparations for the census.

The meeting stressed that the population census is very important. It is a requirement of economic readjustment and the modernization drive, and constitutes a basic investigation of the national condition. The people's governments at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this work, strengthen leadership over it, place it on their agenda and grasp it as a major task.

In light of the actual conditions in Sichuan, the meeting demanded that the following tasks be done well this year in order to make a success of next year's census: 1) set up census leadership groups and administrative organs and put them on a sound basis, and map out plans for the census; 2) use all media to publicize the importance of the census, so as to gain the support and cooperation of the masses; 3) seriously do a good job in pilot project work, to gain experiences and train a backbone force; 4) straighten out household registration, to lay the foundation for the population census; 5) get a good grasp of building computer centers and carrying out work concerning address codes.

Responsible comrades of provincial government departments concerned attended the meeting. Vice Governors Liu Haiquan and Qiao Zhimin made speeches.

## Radio Comments on Census

HK070614 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Station commentary: "Attach Importance to Population Census Pilot Projects"]

[Excerpt] There has been no population census in the 17 years since 1964. There have been many changes in Sichuan's population during this period. By carrying out the new census we should accurately determine the province's population, and further investigate the conditions regarding sex, age, cultural standard, trade, employment and so on, and the marriage and parenthood conditions of the population. This is extremely important for readjusting the national economy, mapping out long-term plans for national construction, making proper arrangements for the people's material and cultural life, promoting planned parenthood, strengthening administrative control, and stimulating stability and unity.

Sichuan has a large population accounting for about 10 percent of the national total. The task of carrying out the population census is extremely arduous and heavy. The whole country will be greatly affected by how well or badly we do our work here. The coming census will differ in some respects from the previous two. Its scale will be greater and the number of items to be investigated will be increased. We must change the previous method of manual calculation and make use of computers for the first time to deal with the mass of figures in the census. We must therefore do well in organizing pilot projects to gain experience and lay a firm foundation for the large-scale census.



KUNMING PLA CONFERENCE HITS LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK070452 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Report: "Kunming PLA Units Political Work Conference Points Out That It Is Necessary To Seriously Eliminate the Influence of 'Leftism' and Other Erroneous Ideology"]

[Text] The political work conference of the Kunming PLA units which recently concluded seriously looked into the question of currently strengthening basic-level ideological and political work in the units in close connection with the characteristics and tasks of political work during the turning point in history, and stressed that it is necessary to get a good grasp of the ideological, work style and professional building of the basic-level cadres.

During the conference, guided by the spirit of the central work conference and the all-PLA political work conference, the participants seriously analyzed the expressions, harmfulness and roots of the influence of "leftist" ideology in political and ideological work in the units, and realized that clearing away "leftist" ideology is an issue related to the overall situation. The conference pointed out that in clearing away the influence of "leftist" ideology, it is necessary to proceed from reality, solve whatever problem arises, refrain from dealing with all problems in the same way regardless of circumstances and avoid conventions and frameworks in order to enhance people's awareness and spontaneously uphold the four basic principles and carry out party policies. While concentrating on eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideology, it is also necessary to pay attention to rectifying other erroneous ideology.

Studying the current characteristics and tasks of political and ideological work, the conference pointed out: 1) We must clearly understand that the third plenary session marked a great turning point in our party's history, and that the task of turning chaos to order brought by this turning point to political and ideological work is extremely arduous. The basic intention of the third plenary session was to rectify the "leftist" guiding ideology that had prevailed for a long time, and reestablish the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and principles and policies for economic construction in order to enable the socialist cause to turn from the erroneous "leftist" track onto the path of healthy development. Many people's thinking was under "leftist" influence for a long time, with the result that they make a "leftist" view of things, "prefer left to right" in their actions, and even regard "leftism" as correct. We must rely on political and ideological work and on strengthening theoretical education in order to complete the task of curing "leftist vision" and the idea of "left is preferable to right." 2) We must see the new demands posed on ideological work by the shift of party and army work focus. In the past class struggle was taken as the key link, and work was carried out by means of political movements. Now, political and ideological work must be carried out in connection with the central tasks and ensure their fulfillment. We must ensure that political and ideological work penetrates into the central tasks, and bring into play the role of putting politics in command and ideology in the forefront. 3) We must see the new problems brought to political and ideological work by the series of policy and system reforms in the party and state and also in the army; we must do a good job in political and ideological work in light of these new problems. 4) We must soberly realize that some influence of decadent capitalist ideology and life style will inevitably arise in the wake of breaking down the closed-door policy and reviving and expanding normal international exchanges. It is therefore necessary to get a good grasp of the struggle against corruption in the ideological field and to do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization. The commanders and fighters of the border defense units in particular must possess a high degree of patriotic spirit, and establish the idea of loving, being content with, defending and building the border areas. 5) We must see the changes in the personnel of the units and carry out work in light of the ideological characteristics of the current young fighters, bring their strong points into play, and make them into revolutionary army men who are up to the mark.



The conference stressed that the focus of ideological and political work must be on the basic-level companies and that it is necessary to strengthen the ideological, work style and professional building of the basic-level cadres. Due to the sabotage done by the 10-year catastrophe, it is necessary in a sense to start all over again in building the basic levels and learning the fine traditions, while education in basic knowledge must be carried out afresh. All these things must be grasped well. We must ensure that every cadre spontaneously becomes a model in lofty ideology and spiritual civilization, in daring to struggle against unhealthy trends, in observing discipline, and in supporting the government and cherishing the people. Cadres must set a fine example, charge at the head of their men, cherish and respect the fighters, and take the lead in carrying forward the army's fine traditions of unity of officers and men and of upper and lower levels. Basic-level political work cadres must also constantly step up their studies, expand their field of knowledge, study the new situations and problems, be skillful in applying the results of psychological, social and talent research in political and ideological work, and do a good job in remolding people's ideology.

Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu and First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian and other comrades attended and spoke at the conference. Deputy Political Commissar Liu Yantian conveyed the spirit of the all-PLA political work conference.

#### BRIEFS

**XIZANG RURAL PROGRESS**--Since the August 1979 second session of the third regional People's Congress, over 80 percent of the production teams in Xizang have initially set up production responsibility systems of various kinds. The area of private plots has increased from 169,000 mu to 355,000 mu, representing 10.3 percent of the arable land. The number of privately owned stock has increased from 1.21 million to 3.48 million head, 15 percent of the region's total. Total grain output last year was 1.01 billion jin, 163 million jin more than in 1979. Rapeseed output rose by 5.6 million mu over 1979, a 35.6 percent increase. The number of stock basically remained at the 1979 level. Income from collective sideline production rose by 6.7 percent over 1979. According to a survey of 55 households containing 357 persons in Lhasa Municipality and Rikaze, Shannan and Ali Prefectures, average income from domestic sideline production was 32 yuan per person. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 81 HK]

**YUNNAN SUGAR PRODUCTION**--Kunming, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--By the end of March, Yunnan's commercial departments had purchased more than 144,000 dun of cane sugar. The figure accounted for 93 percent of the province's total sugar production and represented a 4.4 percent increase over the amount purchased last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 10 Apr 81 OW]

**YUNNAN GOLD DEPOSIT**--Kunming, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--A large gold deposit has been discovered in the mountain areas of southern Yunnan Province by a unit of the PLA Capital Construction Engineer Corps. Rich in reserves, large in scale and relatively close to the surface, the gold deposit can partly be exploited by opencast mining. Aside from gold, the mineral deposit also contains nickel, silver, sulphur and cobalt. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0017 GMT Apr 81 OW]

**YUNNAN MINE REMOVAL**--(Deng Fuzhang), (Deng Fukun) and (Deng Jianhe), Yao nationality youths of the (Taoguoshan) No 1 production team of (Shilichuan) commune in Xiping County, bravely resisted interference from armed Vietnamese personnel and removed 28 Vietnamese mines from Chinese territory with indigenous methods including throwing rocks to detonate the mines on 23 and 24 March. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 81 HK]

BEIJING LEADER ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK061436 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress held its third meeting on the morning of 27 April. Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Jia Tingsan made a report at the meeting on the work of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

In his report, he first reviewed the work of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee after its establishment over a year ago. Its work included discussing 24 important subjects in accordance with the PRC organic law of local people's congresses at all levels and local people's governments at all levels; adopting resolutions; making decisions and putting forward suggestions. Its work also included studying and discussing the four directives of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat on the principle of construction in the capital; putting forward suggestions for the implementation of these directives in light of the actual situation; directing and taking charge of direct electoral work in districts and counties; embarking on preliminary law-making work; organizing municipal People's Congress Standing Committee members and some people's delegates to inspect and examine work; supervising the municipal government and departments concerned to seriously do well in handling motions; carrying out foreign affairs activities; strengthening exchange of experiences in work of local legislative assemblies of some countries and improvement of friendship ties between the people.

In his report, Chairman Jia Tingsan pointed out: "The municipal People's Congress Standing Committee has achieved results in its work. However, there are great discrepancies between its work and the task assigned to it by the organic law and the masses' demands on it. This requires us to conduct studies and make improvements in the course of practice."

While talking about the 1981 work and tasks, Jia Tingsan said: "Under the leadership of the municipal CCP Committee, we must adhere to the four basic principles and implement the important principle which was put forward by the CCP Central Committee that it is essential to carry out further economic readjustment and to achieve further political stability. We must implement all resolutions of this People's Congress session and carry out a major readjustment of the national economy in Beijing Municipality so as to shift construction in the capital onto the path of the four directives of the CCP Central Committee. We must make efforts to make the capital worthy of its status."

At the meeting on the morning of 27 April, municipal Higher People's Court President Zhang Xu made a report on the work of the municipal people's court, and municipal People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Wei Bin made a report on the work of the municipal People's Procuratorate. Pu Jiexiu, executive chairman of the session, presided over the meeting.

## Beijing Mayor Elected

HK061500 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress, which lasted 6 days, closed in the people's hall on the afternoon of 28 April. Leading comrades, including Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu and Jia Tingsan, also attended group discussion meetings on the construction of the capital. Session Executive Chairman Jia Tingsan announced the beginning of the session at 1430. Jia Tingsan said: "There were four items on this morning's agenda: 1) discussion and adoption of the method of electing a suitable candidate for the Beijing municipal mayor; 2) discussion and adoption of the namelist of the candidates for mayor; 3) discussion and adoption of the chief scrutineer; and 4) discussion and adoption of the namelist of the scrutiners." Subsequently, he announced the opening of elections. Some 1,000 people's delegates cast their votes.



The session in the afternoon approved the government work report made by Vice Mayor Zhao Pengfei on behalf of the municipal People's Government. It adopted the 1981 plan for the national economy, the 1980 financial statement, the 1981 budget and the resolutions on the work report of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and on the work reports of the municipal people's court and municipal People's Procuratorate. The participants in the session listened to and adopted the report of the motions examination committee on the examination of the motions.

At 1615 Zhao Fangxiong, the chief scrutineer at the session, announced the results of the election of the municipal mayor, saying: "The result is that Jiao Ruoyu has been elected Beijing municipal mayor." The delegates warmly applauded the result. Later, Mayor Jiao Ruoyu spoke at the session. After Jiao Ruoyu spoke, Chairman Jia Tingsan announced the victorious conclusion of the session.

The session concluded "Under the earnest concern and leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, all people throughout the municipality must carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the people of the capital, extensively and persistently carry out the activities of five stresses and four beauties and continue to penetratingly conduct discussions on serving the people and being responsible to the people. It is essential to whip up a new upsurge of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing income and saving on expenditures. All people must be of one heart and one mind, inspire enthusiasm, work hard, overcome difficulties, develop the excellent situation and struggle hard to win a new victory in the construction of the capital."

#### HEBEI MEETING ON BUILDING UP MOUNTAIN AREAS

HK070142 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government recently held a meeting in Shijiazhuang on building up mountain areas. The meeting mainly discussed questions on how to better implement the party's line, principles and policies, develop diversification and increase the building up of mountain areas in the course of readjustment in order to improve the peasants' livelihood.

"Zhang Yizhen, Li Erzhong, Yang Zejiang, Wang Kedong and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government attended the meeting and delivered important speeches on this task. Altogether, 100 people attended the meeting including leading comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties, directors of offices in charge of building up mountain areas and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned."

"In order to do a better job of building up mountain areas, we must first of all understand the characteristics of mountain areas." It is necessary to give play to the superior conditions of mountain areas and vigorously promote diversification in accordance with local conditions.

"It is necessary to practically deal with three relationships in order to promote diversification." 1) It is necessary to appropriately handle the relationship between grain and diversification. Diversification should center around grain production. Diversification efforts should in fact lead to increases in grain production. 2) Handle well the relationship between fishery and diversification. It is necessary to simultaneously promote fishery production and agricultural and forestry production and animal husbandry. 3) Handle well the relationship between the current situation and the situation in the long run. It is necessary to work for the future situation by building a good base now.

"In order to give full play to the superiority of the mountain areas, it is necessary to fully mobilize the peasants. We must rely on the policies, the production responsibility systems and science and technology. We must continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and proceed from the actual conditions of the mountain areas to establish and perfect various types of production responsibility systems." All trades and all sectors in the mountain areas must practice production responsibility systems, including teachers at people-run schools, technicians, barefoot doctors and so on.



The production responsibility systems practiced in the mountain areas must be more flexible. It is necessary to bring into play the activism of both the collective and the individual in order to develop diversification.

In conclusion, the meeting demanded that all areas seriously encourage and support commune members efforts to develop sideline production in order to implement the rural economic policies.

#### HEBEI RADIO ON MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF READJUSTMENT

HK070641 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 May 81

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Correctly Understand and Fully Implement the Readjustment Principles"]

[Excerpt] At present some units lack sufficient understanding of the importance of the readjustment principle. They lack all-round comprehension of the aims and focal points of readjustment. There is still a certain degree of resistance to readjustment. For instance, some people one-sidedly hold that readjustment means stopping and halting things, and fail to actively increase output of products in short supply that are urgently needed by society, when they could in fact do so. Some refuse to cut the output of products in ample supply which should be cut according to the readjustment principle, saying that they would rather come to grief through competition than stop production through readjustment. People fail to get an effective grasp of closing, suspending or merging enterprises or switching them to other production. Some units have not grasped readjustment in coordination with reorganization and the establishment of joint undertakings; the progress of organizing such undertakings is slow.

To ensure the smooth progress of readjustment, it is necessary to correctly comprehend and fully implement the readjustment principle and actively and steadily solve the existing problems. Readjusting the national economy should not be simply interpreted as cutting capital construction. Fundamentally speaking, readjustment means all-round readjustment and rationalization of the economic, industrial, product, and organizational structures, so as to embark on a new path of improving economic efficiency and lay the foundation for sustained, coordinated and relatively great economic development in future.

#### YU QIULI, HUO SHILIAN ATTEND SHANXI MAY DAY SOIREE

HK070211 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 81 p 1

[Report: "The Provincial Capital Holds May Day Soiree"]

[Excerpts] The Hubin Hall in Taiyuan was a sea of red flags and a blaze of colored lanterns on the evening of 30 May. Over 4,000 of the masses and PLA commanders and fighters gathered there to celebrate May Day.

Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC, Shanxi Military District, PLA units stationed in Shanxi, and the Taiyuan Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Ruan Bosheng, Wang Tingdong, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang, Jia Jun, Jhu Weihua, Wang Bichen, Wang Xiujin and others celebrated the festival together with model workers, progressive producers and workers from the provincial and municipal industry and communications, finance and trade, science, public health and other fronts, the PLA commanders and fighters, and the masses.

The color film "Mayor Chen Yi" was shown at the soiree.

TIANJIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON APPLYING BONUS SYSTEM

HK060931 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Correctly Apply the System of Bonuses"]

[Excerpts] Practice shows that implementing the principle of to each according to his work and practicing the bonus system is the demand of the socialist objective economic law and beneficial to encourage the progressives, mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the staff and workers, promote the enterprises to improve their management, strive to increase production and practice economy, enhance the quality of products, reduce the costs of production and increase the results of management.

To correctly apply the bonus system is important for doing a good job of readjusting the national economy and pushing forward our country's four modernizations. In the socialist period, it is necessary to unwaveringly practice the bonus system. However, since we lack experience, there are some problems existing in the payment of bonuses. We either unscrupulously pay bonuses or engage in egalitarianism. Pointing out and overcoming these weaknesses does not mean negating the bonus system but persisting in to each according to his work and giving still better play to the active role of the bonus system.

Whether or not a laborer should receive a bonus and the amount of the bonus depends on whether or not he overfulfilled his labor task and the time required for his labor. On the basis of fulfilling the plan given a well-run operation, the enterprise should award more bonuses if there are more profits. If the opposite situation exists, there should be less or even no bonus awarded. Overfulfilling the labor task is not only the prerequisite for the existence of bonuses and the standard for stipulating the amount of the bonus, but is also the material foundation and source of the bonus.

To correctly apply the bonus system, it is necessary to resolutely stop the unscrupulous payment of bonuses. Since a bonus is the reward for overfulfilling the labor task, there should be more bonus for more labor and less bonus for less work. There should not be any bonus when no extra work is done. All bonuses from improper sources, the payment of bonuses exceeding the state's control or violating the state's regulations in an effort to confuse the people, the acceptance of money in exchange for privileges resulting in increased costs, and other illegal tricks are regarded as unscrupulous payment of bonuses. The consequences of unscrupulous payment of bonuses harms the state first and then the masses. This means corrupting the staff and workers and is unfavorable to correctly handling the interests of the state, collective and individual. Therefore, in order to correctly practice the bonus system and stop the phenomenon of unscrupulous payment of bonuses, it is necessary to establish financial and economic laws on a strict basis.

In order to correctly apply the bonus system, it is necessary to overcome egalitarianism, which is the product of petit bourgeois ideology.

To correctly apply the bonus system, it is also necessary to integrate with the rectification of the enterprises' management including doing a good job of the system of production responsibility, strengthening basic work and pushing forward economic auditing. Revolving around to each according to his work, it is necessary to rectify the management of enterprises, link the material interests of the staff and workers with the management results of the enterprises and further mobilize the enthusiasm of the staff and workers to sincerely take part in the management of the enterprises, so as to promote the development of production.

It is necessary to integrate the practice of the bonus system with the promotion of socialist spiritual civilization and the strengthening of ideological and political work. As in ideology, socialist spiritual civilization has an extended meaning.

The staff and workers must correctly handle the bonus system with an attitude of being masters, must not forget all moral principles at the sight of money, must talk about contributions, work style and unity, must overcome the mercenary viewpoint of just working for the money, must emancipate themselves from the spiritual shackles of haggling over every trifle and must boycott and criticize the low-class taste of "looking toward money."

At present, first it is necessary to resolutely curb unscrupulous payment of bonuses. Second, enterprises with insufficient production tasks or with lower profits or which fail to fulfill the main plan quota, must pay a smaller bonus or none at all. Third, enterprises which have sufficient production tasks with outstanding increases in profits or which have fulfilled various plan quotas very well, can pay more bonuses in accordance with the stipulated policy. However, it is necessary to have a proper amount of control, reallocate the surplus funds after the payment of bonuses into the funds for the collective welfare and take part in more welfare work.

In short, while practicing the bonus system, it is necessary to promote socialist spiritual civilization, strengthen ideological and political work with assurances, and oppose the propaganda of idealism that the spirit is all-powerful while also opposing the vulgar materialism of negating the active role of spirit.

Refusing to talk about material incentives is not Marxism, negating the strength of spirit is also not Marxism. We must integrate both of them and make them supplement one another, so as to fully mobilize the laborers' socialist enthusiasm.

#### TIANJIN'S DRAFT SCHEME ON EDUCATING PARTY MEMBERS

HK060941 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Summary] Recently, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee issued a draft scheme to the party organizations at all levels in the municipality on educating the party members, demanding rotational training for all party members throughout the municipality from 1981 to 1983.

"The party members' education from 1981 to 1983 will use as the main teaching materials the party's constitution, guiding principles and documents and extensively and deeply launch education on the party's spirit, party regulations, party law and the party's basic knowledge. Through education, it is necessary to solve emphatically the following five issues:

"First, it is necessary to firmly establish the great ideal of communism and persist in the four basic principles.

"Second, as the ruling party, it is necessary to strengthen the significance of party construction.

"Third, it is necessary to correct the ideological line, eradicate the erroneous leftist influence and enhance the spontaneity of implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

"Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the proletarian party spirit, strictly observe the party regulations and laws and uphold the party unity and centralized unification.

"Fifth, it is necessary to maintain and give play to the party's glorious tradition and fine work style and oppose all the erroneous ideology and work style that divorce people from the masses.

"In educating the party members, it is necessary to link closely with reality and implement the spirit of rectifying the work style. Proceeding from reality, various units must solve their main problems in accordance with goals. Every party member must seriously ensure that his ideology, work and work style is in accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution and guiding principles, correctly launch criticism and self-criticism and effectively solve the current problems of incorrect party style, weak party spirit and lenient party discipline, so as to enable the party members to have a clear change in their spirit, outlook and role."



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"The party organizations at all levels must enhance their understanding of the work of educating the party members and effectively include this work on the important daily agenda. At the same time, it is necessary to establish controls for educating the party members on a strict basis, to deeply and carefully do a good job of ideology and politics and to resolutely do well in our party's basic construction."

Radio Comments

HK061000 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Tianjin radio commentator's article: "Regard the Education of Party Members as a Major Issue and Grasp It Firmly and Well"]

[Text] Strengthening education of party members and seriously implementing the draft scheme formulated by the municipal CCP Committee on educating party members is a current important and urgent task of the party organizations at all levels. It is necessary to pay serious attention to this task and regard it as a major issue and grasp it firmly and well.

The reason we say that educating the party members is important and urgent is that our party is the ruling party and shoulders the important historical tasks of leading the people throughout the country to carry out socialist modernization. However, over half of the new party members in the municipality who have joined the party since the Cultural Revolution do not understand very well the party's basic knowledge and the party regulations and laws since they have not gone through the party's strict education and training in party life. Some veteran party members have even forgotten the party's fine tradition and style, become less qualified and cannot give play to their role as vanguard and model.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, although we have done a lot of work in eradicating the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four and restoring and giving play to the party's glorious tradition and scored very great achievements, there are still very serious problems existing in the ranks of the party members. Those who are totally unqualified or basically unqualified still account for a considerable proportion of the party members. This kind of situation is not in conformity with our party's position, the people's hope for our party and our party's demands on the four modernizations.

Therefore, in order to thoroughly cure the serious wounds which Lin Biao and the gang of four caused to the party and shoulder the difficult task of the four modernizations, it is necessary to further strengthen education of the party members and strive to enhance the party's fighting strength.

In strengthening education of the party members and in implementing the plans for educating the party members throughout the municipality, it is necessary to ensure quality, and not reduce education to a mere formality. The party organizations at all levels must integrate the actual situation in their own department and own unit in order to formulate concrete plans. In recognition of the party members' vague understanding of ideology, it is necessary to carry out education on party spirit, party regulations, party laws and the party's basic knowledge with plans and systems.

Through education, it is necessary to basically enhance the party members' political quality and strive to cultivate most of the party members as qualified proletarian vanguard fighters.

The key to doing a good job of party members' education lies with the leading role of the party's leading cadres at all levels. The leading cadres at all levels must be strict with themselves, give play to their leadership in good time and be the examples for party members from time to time.

We believe that so long as the leading cadres at all levels truly set themselves up as examples and take the lead in implementing the plans of educating the party members, the party members' role as the vanguard and model is bound to be further given play and the party organizations' leadership at all levels will be further improved and strengthened and will greatly promote the four modernizations in the municipality.

#### TIANJIN LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY CELEBRATION

HK070537 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Summary] The Tianjin Municipal Federation of Trade Unions held a grand May Day soiree in the No 1 workers' cultural palace on 30 April. Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC including Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Wu Zhen, Wang Enhui, Cao Zhongnan, Yang Huijie, Cao Xikang, Lu Da, Fan Quan, Xu Ming, and Wang Guangying attended the function.

Municipal CCP Committee Second Secretary Huang Zhigang made a speech. He said: "The working class is the master of the country and plays a very great role in socialist construction. In particular, model workers play the role of backbones, leaders and bridges. To build a modern powerful state, we must carry forward the fine traditions, promote readjustment and improve economic results. We must step up study, and study politics, economics, culture, and advanced technology and experiences. I hope that the new and old model workers and activists will take the lead in promoting unity, and lead forward all the worker masses to make still greater contributions.

Municipal CCP Committee Secretary and Mayor Hu Qili also spoke.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL LIGHT INDUSTRY--The Nei Monggol's first quarter light industrial and textile output value was 225.3 million yuan, 25.4 percent of the annual target and 14 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1980. In the first quarter, the region also overfulfilled the production of machine-processed sugar, fine wool, cigarettes, wine and blankets. Its first quarter machine-processed sugar output was about 40,000 tons, 24,000 tons greater than in the corresponding 1980 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SUGAR BEETS--As of 25 April, Nei Monggol region had planted 450,000 mu of sugar beets, fulfilling 44 percent of the beet planting task for this year. This is an increase of 270,000 mu over the figure for the corresponding 1980 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S LI DESHENG, YANG YICHEN REVIEW TROOPS

SK070303 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] To implement a directive from leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission on inspecting training results among PLA units, the training regiment under the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District held a military review and march-past in Harbin Municipality on 5 May. Attending this military event were Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor of the province; Zhao Xianshun, commander of the provincial military district; and Zhao Xingyuan, political commissar of the military district.

This military parade by the training regiment under the provincial military district demonstrates that all instructors and trainees in the regiment, in line with the directive from leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, have enhanced training quality in an all-round way through hard study of military knowledge and technology and through strict training.

Following the parade, the regiment's trainees demonstrated bayonet fighting and hand-to-hand combat. Leading comrades including Commander Li Desheng also inspected the regiment's teaching equipment, special classrooms and the neat work done by the trainees.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DAIRY PRODUCTS--Harbin, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang Province which produces a quarter of the country's dairy products, registered a 29.7 percent rise in output in the first quarter of 1981 over the same period of last year. Last year, the province produced 13,000 tons of dairy products. This was a 19.6 percent rise over 1979 or a 51.2 percent rise over 1978. Milk powder accounted for 12,000 tons of production, doubled the 1978 figure. Production increases are due to expansion of milk cow breeding. Since the beginning of 1979, the province has raised the purchasing price of milk and improved the network for buying milk from peasants. The number of milk cows has increased by 20,000 since early 1979 to a total of 77,000. During the first quarter of this year, the province bought 15,600 tons of cow's and goat's milk, a 39.7 percent increase over the same period of last year. Among the 10 top quality dairy products appraised by the country last year, 7 were from Heilongjiang, including sweetened milk powder and sweetened condensed milk. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 23 Apr 81 OW]

JILIN AFFORESTATION--Jilin Province has completed the spring afforestation task. By 30 April, some 1.33 million mu of lands were afforested, a 26 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. Some 51.9 million trees were planted by the sides of houses, villages, roads and rivers, a 15 percent increase over the 1980 figure. Some 210,000 mu of saplings were planted, a 20 percent increase over the 1980 figure. Tonghua and Jilin Prefectures have overfulfilled the 1981 afforestation task. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81 SK]

JILIN WOOL PRODUCTION--Jilin Province produced 9.62 million jin of wool in 1980, an increase of 21 percent over that of 1979. The number of sheep raised by collectives and individuals is 1.9 million head. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 May 81 SK]



REPRESENTATIVE TO U.S. HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW062111 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Taipei--Tsai Wei-ping, newly appointed representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in the United States, said today that the United States should supply us with sufficient sophisticated weapons, because what the United States needs is a long-term partner in acting against communist expansion.

On the eve of his trip to the United States to assume his new post, Tsai Wei-ping held a press conference to discuss the priorities in current work in Sino-American relations. He said: The first priority is to ask for a sufficient supply of arms so as to consolidate our national defense. Other targets include the establishment of offices in Boston and Guam and the defense of our interests in the talks on the Sino-American textile trade agreement and the restriction on our export of footwear to the United States. Of prime importance is to make the United States understand that our country in the west Pacific region not only has to guard against any disruptive action of the Chinese Communists, but also has to strengthen our national defense to cope with the threats of the Soviet naval and air forces.

Tsai Wei-ping [words indistinct] stressed the impropriety of the U.S. restriction on our export of footwear to the United States. He said that since we will [words indistinct] increase our purchases from the United States, Sino-American trade will gradually be balanced, and there is no need to impose restrictions on our export of footwear to the United States.

LIEN HO PAO COMMENTS ON U.S. OFFICIAL'S SPEECH

OW061830 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reagan Administration's 'Three-R' Principle on China"]

[Text] Stoessel, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, delivered a speech at the Council on World Affairs in Los Angeles on 24 April entitled "Foreign Policy Priorities of the Reagan Administration: The Asian Dimension," dwelling on future U.S. policy on Asia. While explaining U.S. policy on Asia in general, it delved into the relations between China and the United States and between the United States and Communist China. It is generally believed that this was one of the clearest expositions on Sino-U.S. relations by a high-ranking official since the Reagan administration came to power. Therefore, it merits our full attention.

As a matter of fact, in the portion of Under Secretary Stoessel's speech regarding relations between China and the United States and between Communist China and the United States, the choice of words was extremely prudent, and the degree of "clarity" was somewhat limited. There was still considerable flexibility in interpreting words and phrases. This kind of attitude is naturally understandable. Because of the factors involved and the complicated situation with regard to relations between China and the United States and between the United States and Communist China, this was perhaps the most a responsible official could say openly. It is for this reason that we are not willing to venture any conjecture on the basis of Stoessel's speech or unilaterally make interpretations ourselves.

However, Stoessel's speech indicated the fundamental principle of the new administration in dealing with Sino-U.S. relations. He said: "Our conduct in the relationship with Taiwan will be responsible, respectful, realistic and consistent with our international obligations." In this sentence, Stoessel uses three words beginning with the letter 'R': responsible, respectful and realistic. Naturally we are not interested in the rhetoric of this "three-R" principle, but in the essence and possible new meaning of the "three-R" principle. Among the three words, we are most interested in the word "respectful." At present we do not fully understand what this word "respectful" refers to. Still less can we predict to what degree the U.S. Administration will "respect" us in handling future Sino-U.S. relations. However, the U.S. authorities in charge of foreign affairs have clearly indicated that they will follow the principle of acting "respectfully" in handling Sino-U.S. relations. This can be regarded as a new, responsible and realistic approach adopted by the U.S. administration, an approach that we should welcome.

Despite the fact that at times the principle of equality and reciprocity in maintaining relations between nations have not been accepted by some countries, mutual respect on the basis of equality and reciprocity constitutes the main trend in the world and a necessary condition for jointly establishing a peaceful international society for mankind. Moreover, it is the criterion of values cherished by Western society, particularly U.S. society. In the past decade and more, we cannot deny that Sino-U.S. relations have not been pleasant. In handling Sino-U.S. relations the United States often failed to accord the Republic of China and its people due respect. We find it unbearable to recall the past. Perhaps it is not necessary to recall the past. We have no intention of mentioning again the unpleasant things of the past. To rebuild a peaceful and stable new order in East Asia is something of mutual concern for China and the United States. Therefore what we are concerned with is the future attitude of the U.S. Administration in respecting the Republic of China and its people.

Differences in understanding invariably exist between nations just as they do between individuals. Between China and the United States now exist some questions that may be regarded as differences in understanding. The question with regard to the security needs of the Republic of China is one example. For some 30 years the situation on the banks of the Taiwan Strait has been such that the Chinese Communists on the mainland have maintained a strong military with a persistent intention of aggression, and the region of Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen and Matsu have always been under a threat. Because of defense needs, the Republic of China has to purchase sophisticated weapons, using superior arms to outweigh the Chinese Communists' great military strength, thereby deterring a possible invasion by the later. However, the U.S. interpretation of the defense requirement of the Republic of China has not been based on what we have proposed, but rather on its own subjective view of the situation. While we understand that the United States has reasons to carefully consider its arms sales, we nevertheless think that it should duly respect the needs and wishes of the Republic of China.

Another question is the organization and personnel of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in the United States. In view of the numerous aspects of Sino-American relations and the intensive and extensive nature of the interests of the Republic of China and its various affairs in the United States, there is a need for more branches and personnel in order to work effectively.

However, the former U.S. Administration one-sidedly restricted this and even refrained from fully carrying out what is explicitly stated in the Taiwan Relations Act. Our personnel in the United States were not allowed to contact officials of the U.S. departments concerned. None of these can be regarded as following the elementary principle of "respect."

Still another question is the restriction to be imposed on the import of certain of our products into the United States--a measure in the making. We respect the economic and trade policies of the United States, which has the right to adopt proper measures to protect its people. As a country friendly with the United States, however, we have reasons to ask for fair treatment. We do not want to see that we alone are not respected and, in economic and trade relations, are discriminated against by the United States.

The crucial reason for the questions existing in Sino-American relations is the lack of sufficient "respect" for us by the United States. Because of this, we give particular attention to the "respectful" principle stated by Mr Stoessel. Sino-American relations are relations of common interest. A gain or a loss on one side also affects the other. What is more, because of the long and cordial friendship between China and the United States, the Asian nations often look upon Sino-American relations as a barometer of U.S. policy in Asia. Mr Stoessel clearly pointed out that the Reagan administration's Asian policy is based on responsible leadership. Its responsible respect for the Republic of China will be a touchstone for the new U.S. Asian policy.

We have not forgotten the "realistic" principle in Mr Stoessel's speech. He did not clearly explain the real meaning of so-called realism, and here we need not guess what he really meant. But there is one thing: Although politics cannot depart from reality, we do not want to see the U.S. Government evade the implementation of responsible and respectful principles on the pretext of realism.

#### BRIEFS

**BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OPENING**--Taipei, 1 May (CNA)--The Bolivian Embassy was formally established in Taipei Friday morning. Located at the second Chi Hsin Building, room 410, 4th flr, 96 Chungshan North Road, Sec, 2, Taipei, the embassy will issue visas for local citizens. Jorge Equino Parada is charge d'affaires of the embassy. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0943 GMT 1 May 81 OW]

**HONDURAN MILITARY LEADER**--Taipei, 5 May (CNA)--Colonel Marco Antonio Rosales. Abella, president of the military academy of the Republic of Honduras, accompanied by Mrs Rosales, arrived here Monday for a 5-day visit. While here, Col Rosales will call on military dignitaries. He will depart on 8 May. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1414 GMT 5 May 81 OW]

**FRENCH ROLLING MILL CONTRACT**--Taipei, 5 May (AFP)--Taiwan Aluminium Corporation (TAC) today placed a \$20 million order with French Secim, part of Creusot-Loire, for a rolling mill. A loan for this amount is being advanced to the customer by three French banks. This 8-year loan carries interest at 7.5 percent and a 3-year grace period is included under the deal. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 5 May 81 OW]



HSIN WAN PAO URGES ANOTHER 'LESSON' TO VIETNAM

HK061110 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 May 81 p 6

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "Vietnam Is Itching All Over and Really Needs a Good Beating"]

[Text] The border defense troops of the Chinese PLA in Guangxi yesterday launched a counter-attack against the intruding Vietnamese troops. They sent the enemy scurrying off like a frightened rat. They ran away in such a great hurry that they left behind their weapons and ammunition.

It is still not possible to tell the actual scale of the fighting from the brief report by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. However, the frenzied arrogance of the Vietnamese troops is quite clear.

The message says that at about 0600 yesterday, covered by artillery fire, the Vietnamese Army brazenly intruded into the Fakashan area of Xiashi commune in Ningming County, raided villages in the border area, slaughtered people there and robbed them of their money and property.

"Covered by artillery fire" means forcefully attacking and is different from the act of some 10 people sneaking into the border area to kill people, set fires and abduct people and then fleeing.

Why have the bandits become more and more audacious?

It seems that it is because that they have not been taught a relatively strict lesson for quite some time and are now itching all over.

In February 1979 the Chinese Army launched a self-defense counterattack and forced its way to Lang Son. Although 2 years have passed, has time in fact blurred their memory? If this is the case, then it will be very necessary to give them another relentless lesson.

It will not do if we do not give them a telling lesson. In less than 5 months since the beginning of last January, there were some 240 incidents of Vietnamese troops intruding into the Guangxi and Yunnan border regions. They killed and wounded some 60 Chinese army-men and people and abducted 19 people.

It will be a very unreasonable situation if the Chinese Army still does not fight back. The army will also be ridiculed by the whole world.

Hu Yaobang, leader of the CCP Central Committee, recently said to the Chinese PLA that the army should act like a great wall of steel in defending the motherland and serve as the pace setter in building the socialist spirit and civilization.

The great wall of steel means the reliable force to defend the motherland and the people. If the Vietnamese Army dares to intrude into our territory again, we must beat it so that it can never return. This is the best lesson.

HSIN WAN PAO ON REAGAN, RECAN, TAIWAN PROBLEM

HK070812 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 7 May 81 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Reagan Is Not the Same as Regan"]

[Text] The names of U.S. President Reagan and Treasury Secretary Regan differ by only one letter in English and the pronunciation is similar. However, the two should not be confused on that account, and on such an important issue as U.S. policy toward China, a State Department spokesman has stated that Regan does not represent Reagan.

Donald Regan is good at finance, but he would score zero for his knowledge of geography. Giving evidence in the Senate last month, he publicly expressed support for Taiwan to rejoin the World Bank "as an independent state." Taiwan is a province of China, not an independent state; both Beijing and Taipei insist on that. Regan's nonsense was an obvious violation of the principles of the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

Asked whether Regan's words represented the Reagan administration, the U.S. State Department spokesman replied that the stand of that administration was on record in White House and State Department statements, and that the policy had not changed in the least.

Attitude toward the Taiwan problem has always been a major basis for the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and foreign countries. China will absolutely not allow any attempt to create "two Chinas" or to hold official contacts with the Taiwan authorities under any pretext or to sell arms to them. If the Reagan administration agrees with Regan's words on Taiwan as an independent state, that is bound to lead to a rupture in Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. The State Department's clarification is therefore necessary.

This is not the first time the Reagan administration has had to correct the statements of its officials and employees, and there has been a succession of people coming out with absurd statements which have to be remedied afterwards. That this state of affairs has not been eliminated shows that the Reagan administration is seriously disjointed. Reagan has said that he intended to change the hesitancy of the Carter administration and to speak with one voice on foreign affairs, but there has been a great cacophony since he took office. Although one could say that he has only been in office 100 days or so and had a spell in the hospital after being shot, when he admits that "sometimes my right hand does not know what my left hand is doing," people wonder whether this is some problem in the brain controlling the activities of these limbs.

Reagan gives priority to handling domestic economic problems and assigns secondary importance to foreign affairs. The situation in the more than 3 months of his administration has shown the dangers of this. Under pressure from the farming lobby, the Reagan administration cancelled the grain embargo against the Soviet Union; at the demand of the carmakers, it forced Japan to limit its exports; under the protest of the American Jews, it shilled and shallied over the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. All these things show that its entire strategy is hampered by the influence of a few domestic interest groups, with the result that the cart is put before the horse.

Maintaining Sino-U.S. relations represents the overall international strategic situation. If the Reagan administration cannot curb the wild statements of its underlings and restrain the interests of the partial situation, with the result that relations between the two countries retrogress, that will indeed constitute a brain disease.

China yesterday downgraded relations with the Netherlands to charge level, and at the same time sternly refused the Netherlands' proposal to describe its charge's office in Beijing as "diplomatic corps." This shows that what China calls a retrogression in diplomatic relations is a retrogression in essence and is not just limited to form. This is a warning to the United States, which has never abandoned in a clear-cut way its attempts to sell arms to Taiwan.

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